The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1887.

The Week.

THE debate on the Inter-State Commerce Bill on Monday was important and valuable. The speech of Senator Stanford of California was a very clear and useful statement of facts relating to the long-haul and short-haul clause. Mr. Stanford is undoubtedly an interested party, being a large owner of railroad property, but that fact takes nothing from the force of his argument. He maintains that the clause in question will lessen the forces of competition and thus prove detrimental to the public interests. We have not the smallest doubt that this will be its effect. That which causes the long haul to get the lower rate, and sometimes a lower aggregate charge, than the short haul is competition solely. Nobody complained that the Union and Central Pacific Companies did not charge enough for through business so long as they had the only line of rails to the Pacific. It was only when other lines were built, and their monopoly was broken, that there was any occasion for complaint on the part of intermediate stations. Mr. Stanford says truly that the adoption of the clause in question will not level down the short-haul charges, since, if the railroads are to make a living at all, they must charge to non-competing points what the law takes away from them by loss of business at competing points. The resolutions passed by the New York Chamber of Commerce a few days ago embody the soundest business reasons for postponing the enactment of this clause, until a report can be had from the proposed national railroad commission after a suitable investigation, for it must be remembered that this Inter-State Commerce Bill deals with *terra incognita*. We have had investigations and reports in plenty from State railroad commissions, but never anything but private and ex-parte investigations in the wider field of national railway transportation.

The steel-rail monopolists, having been enabled, by virtue of a duty of $17 per ton on foreign rails, to advance the price to about the cost of English rails, plus duty, freight, insurance, and commissions, have now fallen foul of the railroads for charging too much for carrying their precious products to market. One of the consequences of the great advance in price that has taken place within a year has been to start up the works of a Colorado concern at Pueblo, which had been for some time closed. The Colorado concern began to compete vigorously with the three mills in and near Chicago for the supply of the "home market." Then the Chicago concerns, through Mr. H. H. Porter, an ex-railroad official of great experience, made a request that the Colorado pool railroads should reduce the freight rates so that they might compete on better terms with the Pueblo rolling mill. It was charged that the rate from Chicago to Colorado points, $16.40 per ton, was excessive. The whole freight charge from Chicago to Colorado, it will be noticed, is sixty cents per ton less than the "protection" on steel rails.

The controversy has latterly taken on new phases, partly ethical, partly political. Mr. Porter, finding himself unable to alter the rates of the Colorado pool, appealed to President Adams of the Union Pacific. Mr. Adams replied that "if the President of a railroad corporation were to undertake, in each matter which may arise, to lay down his views without regard to the views or action of his associates or the heads of the commercial department, the business of his road would soon be in a condition which may properly be described as chaotic," and that he had accordingly referred the matter to the general traffic manager of the Union Pacific Railway. To this Mr. Porter replied, first by a judicious reference to his past services to the Union Pacific Company in the way of explaining matters to Senators and Representatives in Congress, "to help your company to accomplish what they wanted, when injury, as they thought, was being done to them in Washington." As though Mr. Adams were a dull person, or hard of hearing, Mr. Porter added that "great stress has been lately laid on your position before the public." He insisted, in conclusion, that Mr. Adams should say what he personally considered to be the duty of the Union Pacific Railroad in the premises, and not refer his (Porter's) communication to any one else. The advantage of getting an opinion on abstract principles of justice from the president of the company, to be used first in bearing down upon the traffic manager and then upon the other companies in the Colorado pool, is obvious at a glance. Not getting this, Mr. Porter announced his purpose "to thoroughly contest this position of the Union Pacific Railroad *to large shippers*, and do it through the general Government at Washington." So we expect to learn very soon of Mr. Porter's arrival at Washington in the interest of large shippers, which of course requires a combat on his part with the anti-discrimination clauses in the Inter-State Commerce Bill. But perhaps he will give more of his time toward defeating the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill.

We called attention a short time ago to Consul Mathews's "collecting agency" in Tangier, by means of which his "protégés," a lot of vagabonds who hang around the consulate claiming to be naturalized American citizens, obtained many peculiar privileges, and are, by Mathews's own admission, the instruments of frightful oppression. We are glad to learn that the Department of State has issued orders which will put a stop to many of these practices, and, what is more to our point at present, exclude from all consular protection those residents of the East who drive a thriving trade as American citizens, unless they produce their naturalization papers or other evidence equally as convincing, and are entered upon the Consul's register. This is just as it should be. The wonder is that the precaution has not long since been taken. The problem heretofore presented for our solution has been touching aliens on our shores. Now we are, on account of our growth, called upon to deal with the two questions, What are the rights of our citizens domiciled abroad, and what evidence shall be required to prove the fact of American citizenship and its non-abandonment? The Department of State demands, as we have said, strong proof, where the circumstances are suspicious, of naturalization, and it may be that in some instances it would now hold that a naturalized citizen, who had entered upon a business career of a seemingly permanent character in the land of his birth, should not be allowed to claim the privileges of an American citizen.

Last June the National Congress of Mexico enacted a law, which has lately been promulgated, declaring that all foreigners who may have acquired real estate or had children born to them within the republic, would be considered Mexican citizens, unless, within three months from the publication of the law, they officially made known their intention to retain their own nationality. Immediately after the publication of this law, our Minister to Mexico endeavored to secure compliance with its requirements by all Americans residing in that country, and called upon all of our consular officers stationed there to aid him. But it has been learned that many of our citizens, notwithstanding these active precautions, have omitted to conform to the provisions of the law, and they are now alarmed lest, in consequence of this negligence, they have become Mexican citizens. Fearing that this would happen in some cases, our Minister was instructed to protest against the enforcement of the law so far as our citizens were concerned. This he did about a month ago, claiming as the ground of his protest the rule always adhered to by the United States, "that the loss of citizenship cannot be imposed as a penalty, nor a new national status forced as a favor, by one Government upon a citizen of another." The Secretary of Foreign Relations, to whom this was addressed, refused to discuss the validity of the law in the absence of an actual case arising under it. Thereupon he was requested to have the time extended for compliance with the law, upon which request no action has yet been taken.

The maxim *De minimis non curat lex* does not apply to the United States tariff. It appears, on the contrary, from an answer sent by the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a House resolution, that the smallest things are those that require the most care. The resolution called for information in regard to the construction given by the Department to the clause of the tariff which admits free of duty "fish fresh for immediate consumption." This might seem to be a question easily answered. Far from it. In the first place the same law which put fresh fish on the free list contained a clause taxing "all foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether *fresh*, smoked, dried, salted, or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty cents per hundred pounds." This contrariety in the act was

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got over because "fish fresh for immediate consumption" was specially enumerated and provided for, being made free of duty. Fish might be imported in a fresh state for manure, in which case it would be taxed at the rate of fifty cents per hundred pounds, although it is not probable that Congress had fish manure in contemplation when the bill was passed. It is more likely that the Congressman or clerk who drew the bill took an old bill for the foundation of his work, and made the new one by clipping and adding, forgetting, however, to erase the word "fresh" in the clause taxing fish fifty cents per one hundred pounds, after it had been decided to put fresh fish on the free list.

The real difficulties in construing the fish clause are of a more serious nature. What is fresh fish? What is immediate consumption? It was contended on the part of our gallant fishermen that frozen fish were not "fresh" within the meaning of the law, or that even if fish caught in the winter and frozen by the cold weather could be considered fresh, the same classification would not apply to fish frozen by artificial means. The Treasury Department held that freshness must be construed in this case as the opposite of the words in the context, namely, "smoked, dried, salted, or pickled." Since frozen fish is none of these things, and since it possesses no quality opposed to freshness, it was ruled that it must come in free of duty. But what is immediate consumption? Looking to precedents for aid in answering this conundrum, it was found that in a former law the words used were "daily consumption" instead of immediate consumption. Under this phraseology a ruling had been made twenty years ago that it meant consumption "within a short time." But how was a collector of customs to know, when a man bought a frozen fish, whether he meant to eat it within a short time or not? Who could follow him to his kitchen and verify his intentions by his acts? This was a puzzling situation. It led to a decision by the Department, however, that the free list applied to fish imported for consumption in the fresh state, but did not include fish imported fresh, but afterwards smoked, dried, salted or pickled for future use. An interesting recital is given of the contentions that have arisen over the words "immediate consumption"; and the law being in this unsatisfactory state, why, one may ask, is it not changed so as to meet the intentions of Congress, supposing that Congress knows what its intentions are? The answer is two-fold: First, Congress is hardened to the ambiguities of the tariff, as Pharaoh was hardened to the warnings of Moses. Second, it does not dare to open one section of the tariff for amendment, lest 325 members spring to their feet with amendments to other sections. It is like the colored preacher who, when asked whether the fruit of the forbidden tree was an apple or something else, replied: "Hold on dar; now yer attacking de whole basis ob modern theology."

Matthew S. Quay has been nominated almost unanimously for United States Senator by the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in caucus assembled. He received 153 votes to 9 for Galusha A. Grow. This fulfils all expectations, for there has been practically no doubt of Quay's success. He elected the Legislature, carefully picking out as candidates men who would do his bidding. The large vote in his favor shows what a powerful boss he is, and how completely he holds the Republican party of Pennsylvania in his grasp. That he has any fitness for the office of Senator nobody seriously claims. But he may have as much as or even more than Don Cameron. He is a boss pure and simple, with those elements of force which are possessed by all successful bosses. It is customary now for the Republican press of Pennsylvania to endeavor to surround him with something of dignity by speaking of him as Matthew Stanley Quay, instead of the familiar "Matt," by which he is always called in private life; but "Matt" he is and always will be. His election marks the lowest level yet reached in the protective-tariff Republicanism of Pennsylvania.

The election of an Independent Democrat as Speaker of the North Carolina House, by a combination of all the Republicans with the few Democratic members who were elected over the regular party nominees last November, is a noteworthy event. The successful candidate announced that he is a Randall Democrat in national politics, but opposed to the rule of the Democratic Machine in State affairs. As the upper branch of the Legislature has a clear Democratic majority over the combined Republican and Independent vote, it does not seem probable that any measures to which the Democratic party is opposed can become laws; but the willingness of a prominent Democrat to come out against his old associates must strengthen the revolt against the Machine. A Raleigh despatch says that the disappointed Democrats complain that "Cleveland is breaking down the color line," and there is no doubt that this is an important element in bringing about the changes in political relations which this event illustrates. However parties may be temporarily affected by this gradual disappearance of the race line, it is the most fortunate thing possible for the South, for nothing worse could be imagined than the permanent division of men in politics according to the color of their skins.

The organization of the Tennessee Legislature, like the election of Governor, illustrates the advent of a new political generation. The new Speaker of the House, like the new Governor, is a young man, each of them having been born in 1850. Both were mere boys during the war, and neither has any political associations which go back to the slavery era. What is still more important and significant, the elevation of such men by the dominant party in Tennessee shows that the people of the State are weary of the issues of the past, and that their attention is now fixed upon the future.

The message of Gov. Luce to the Michigan Legislature contains one paragraph which describes a state of things more appropriate to a half-civilized community than to a long-settled commonwealth. "We are reminded," he says, "by an almost every-day occurrence, that the habit now so prevalent of carrying concealed weapons brings to our attention the news of murder, manslaughter, and accident." He says that not only men but boys of all ages are ready upon the least provocation to use the deadly weapon, and makes the astonishing statement that "school-teachers and school-boys go to their duties and lessons armed." The Governor recommends that the custom should be prohibited by the most stringent legislation, and he might have suggested that until Michigan teachers and pupils stop carrying revolvers to school and using them "upon the least provocation," it would be only seemly for Michigan newspapers to intermit their lectures to Southerners upon the wickedness of shooting people without due cause.

If "the city of Collins and O'Brien is not quite the city of Winthrop and the Pilgrims," neither is the Massachusetts of 1887 quite the Massachusetts of 1630 to 1649. No more striking proof of this latter fact could be furnished than the paragraph of Gov. Ames's inaugural address devoted to the subject of the Sunday laws. He begins by characterizing these laws in their present form as "of unequal, if not unjust, operation," and as liable to become, through partial or irregular enforcement, "an annoyance to the people and a reproach to the State." "With all respect for the ancient faith of the fathers," he continues, "and with every desire to perpetuate their goodly customs and sound morality, we must admit that these laws are no longer suited to the times, or capable of regular or uniform execution. In some particulars they are constantly violated, without heed and without scruple, by practically the whole body of our citizens. Such a spectacle cannot but tend to bring all law into contempt, and to excite an increasing animosity against the institutions which these laws were originally designed to secure." The Governor, therefore, recommends that these laws should be thoroughly and carefully revised without delay, declaring his belief that "it is possible to frame such legislation as will permit the doing of acts which, in the present state of society, are generally approved as practically necessary on all days alike, and will remove from our law the reproach of being an aid to fraud and an encouragement to the violation of just obligations; and that this can be done with due regard to the quiet and sanctity of the Sabbath, and without offending the feelings of any class of our citizens." Such advice from a Massachusetts Governor would probably startle the departed Puritans as much as the discovery that Boston has an Irish Mayor—or that a man like the Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln is permitted to teach such heresy as the doctrines of the Baptists.

The first half-year of prohibition in Rhode Island ended with December, and the Providence *Journal* has compiled an interesting and valuable summary of the results. When the new system went into operation, there were 444 places in the city licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which paid an annual revenue of $131,618. For several days after the 1st of July it was very difficult to buy liquor at any of these places, and a number of the dealers

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went out of the business; but, as time went on, the traffic began to revive, until now, the *Journal* says, "intoxicating beverages can be procured in any quantity, and in any locality, without much trouble or secrecy." The number of places where liquor was formerly sold and is now to be obtained, is 288, to which must be added enough so-called "club-rooms," opened by former saloon-keepers for the benefit of their customers, to make the total number 404 under prohibition, or within 40 of the number under license. The arrests for drunkenness and crimes like assaults, which are largely attributable to intoxication, fell off very largely during the first weeks after the change—only 150 of the former and 8 assaults in July, 1886, against 404 and 25 respectively in July, 1885; but during the last three or four months the difference has steadily diminished, until in December last arrests for drunkenness reached 238 against 380 in December, 1885, while there was an increase in arrests for assaults from 11 in December, 1885, to 22 in December, 1886. The conclusion of the whole matter appears to be that, at the rate things are now drifting, there will soon be no material difference in Providence between the workings of license and prohibition, except in the fact that the community now derives no revenue from the traffic in drink, and the even more important fact that respect for all laws is diminished by the contempt shown for the law which is most talked about.

The imported Socialists, the Avelings, it seems, have too luxurious habits to suit the taste of the domestic variety of their kind. There is a row over the bills of these English missionaries, which, on being considered at a meeting of the Socialistic Labor party on Sunday, were found to contain such items as "$50 for cigars for Dr. Aveling and a smaller amount for cigarettes for Mrs. Aveling," "$100 for theatre tickets," "wine and board $42," $25 for corsage bouquets, etc. "Corsage bouquets, $25," one Socialist woman cried out. "Why, I have lived one month on that. What have bouquets to do with Socialism?" This is a pertinent question, and the more useful because it is likely to change into the larger question of the real use and value of the whole tribe of oral laborers, "organizers," editors of "organs," etc., etc., who make a living and something more out of such "movements;" and the cost of them, concerning which a good deal of useful truth is beginning to come out.

It seems to be understood that the Rev. Dr McGlynn will not obey the summons of the Propaganda to go to Rome, because he believes that his case is already prejudged. Exactly what his case is, nobody knows except the highest dignitaries of the Church. It may be a breach of discipline, or it may be unsoundness of opinion, or it may be partly one and partly the other. The public can form no opinion of the merits of the case until they know what it is; but they will be apt to say that no man can tell beforehand whether his case is prejudged or not. A summons to Rome to a Catholic priest is like the summons of any tribunal which the party acknowledges to have authority over him. If he neglects to obey it, he cannot expect to gain sympathy by saying that the tribunal is prejudiced, because that is the very thing which the public cannot know beforehand, even if we allow that he knows it.

Mr. Charles A. Dana, the editor of the *Sun*, is reported as having said, in his speech at the dinner of the Business Men's Democratic Association on Jackson's birthday, that a commission had some years ago reported, as regards this city, "that it would be better for people to own so much property in order to be allowed to vote," and that, "under the Civil-Service Law, only those who can answer questions in history, logic, theology, and God knows what—only those who are possessed of literary intelligence—can hold office." Mr. Dana will be pleased to learn that there is not a word of truth in either of these statements. No such report was ever made by any commission in this city, and no such examinations are prescribed by the Civil-Service Law or conducted under the regulations. Mr. Dana has evidently been imposed on by some smart scoundrel, and he owes it to himself to ferret him out and expose him. What a smart scoundrel he must have been, is shown by his success in deceiving a man of Mr. Dana's intelligence with regard to matters on which the fullest information is attainable by anybody who chooses to seek it.

Col. Wentworth Higginson has been treating with incredulity the statement we made some weeks ago as to the mischief done by the Normal College here, in providing us with too many female teachers. But his only reason for doubting seems to be that in his part of the country—Massachusetts—no such surplus of female teachers exists; overlooking the fact that in our article we said nothing about Massachusetts, or any part of the country except New York. There are, we feel sure, numerous places in which there is a scarcity of female teachers. What we said was that in this city there are sadly too many candidates for every vacancy in the public schools, and that in turning out so many the Normal College does harm and not good. No contradiction of this has come from anybody who knows anything about the matter, while we have received much hearty confirmation of it from those who are interested in "the labor problem" as it affects women in this city. The same phenomenon is showing itself in all the thoroughly democratic countries. In France the *Journal Officiel* published statistics the other day which the *Temps* calls "really mournful," showing that in the Department of the Seine (that is, Paris and its environs) alone there are 1,506 young men and 4,174 young women holding Government certificates, seeking places as teachers of primary schools, for whom there is not only no employment, but no prospect of employment. There, however, the situation is somewhat worse than it is here, for Frenchwomen as well as Frenchmen are apt to suppose that if the Government examines them, and gives them a diploma of fitness for any Government place, it is bound to find them the place, or, in other words, that it owes them a living. Another danger in France is, that this annual crowd of candidates, after wearily and vainly waiting for some months, or some years, for Government work, will finally join the ranks of those who are in France called, with a certain horror, the "déclassés"—that is, the somewhat educated people belonging to none of the regular callings or occupations, and living in a greater or less degree by their wits, and who, in the case of the men, in Paris, furnish a large contingent to the revolutionary or anarchical element in the population.

The origin of the evil is much the same in Paris as in New York. Whenever a girl at a primary school shows signs of more than ordinary aptitude in learning, the teacher and her parents and friends go to work to turn her mind away from all industrial occupations, and to mark her out for a scholastic career of some kind. The family makes extraordinary exertions to enable her to get a Government diploma, or, as we should call it, send her to the Normal College, and thus probably to raise her a peg or two in the social scale. The effects of all this on her and on them are pretty much what we described when writing on this subject. The *Temps* sounds the strongest note of warning touching this tendency in our modern society to rush into the cities in search of clerical or scholastic work, which women have begun to display in nearly as great a degree as men. It says: "Primary schools are intended to open people's minds, those of the workingmen as well as of the teachers. They ought not to disgust the pupils with manual labor, or trade, or any honorable calling. . . . The workingman will be a better worker, a better citizen, and a better man through his schooling, if this, and this only, be what he aims at. When will this idea thoroughly penetrate the heads of our democracy? It would certainly be a useful enterprise to try to spread it. The wonderful growth of primary instruction ought not to be allowed to become a source of danger to the community."

There have been several protests published in recent magazines against the amusing business known as "literary log-rolling," which exists now, and always has existed since literature became a profession, in this and all other cities large enough to be called "literary centres." The recent protests are not especially strong, but they are entertaining, because as usual they contain a great deal of more or less thinly disguised truth. They are interesting chiefly because of the dead earnestness with which their writers discuss the subject. In fact, the most amusing aspect of both the log-rollers and their denouncers is this same seriousness. The former appear to believe that their amiable advertising and puffing of one another is "fame"; and the latter are so afraid that this may prove to be true that they devote valuable time and energy to proving what a positively vain and foolish effort it all is. Of course, it is vain and foolish, and, being so, why get so troubled about it? All the puffing in the world will not make poor work excellent, or give it a standing beyond its merits; and all the detraction in the world will not hurt really good work, or prevent its merits from being recognized,

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, January 5, to TUESDAY, January 11, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND on Wednesday sent to the Senate the nomination of James Curran for Inspector of Steam Vessels for the district from Baltimore to the Gulf of Mexico. This is a severe rebuff for Senator Gorman, the Maryland Boss. Mr. Curran, who was appointed to this position a year ago or more, is a very competent man, has had long experience in his business, and gives satisfaction to the Treasury Department, and has the confidence of the business community. But Mr. Gorman has not been able to induce Mr. Curran to appoint two deputies whom he has designated, and it is generally understood among Maryland politicians that Mr. Curran was notified that he could not be confirmed until he did appoint a certain deputy. Mr. Curran refused to appoint that deputy, for the sufficient reason that he did not think that a Baltimore ward striker, who knew practically nothing about steam boilers, was a proper person to inspect them. Mr. Curran was not confirmed, but the President reappointed him, much to the chagrin of Gorman. The name, however, had not been sent to the Senate till Wednesday. Mr. Gorman persistently urged the President to withhold the nomination.

Contrary to expectation, the President on Thursday sent to the Senate the nomination of Thomas C. Manning of Louisiana to be Minister to Mexico.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Herbert F. Beecher to be a special agent of the Treasury. He is a son of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and was formerly Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

The Senate passed on Thursday afternoon the bill to place the widow of Gen. Logan on the pension roll at $2,000 annually. Taking advantage of the kindly sentiment which has prevailed in the Senate, Mr. Vest of Missouri then secured the passage without opposition of a bill to give the widow of Gen. Frank P. Blair a pension of $2,000 annually, instead of the $50 a month which she now receives.

The Senate has voted to extend to May, 1888, the time within which the legislation to put in force the Mexican Treaty may be passed.

Senator Frye (Rep., Me.) has proposed an amendment to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, making an appropriation of $400,000 for the transportation of South American mails in American vessels. This differs from the bill of last season in that it relates to South American mails only.

At the Maine Republican legislative caucus on Wednesday night Eugene Hale was unanimously renominated for United States Senator. The Nevada Republican legislative caucus has nominated William M. Stewart for United States Senator. The Michigan Republican legislative caucus on Thursday evening nominated Col. Frank B. Stockbridge of Kalamazoo for United States Senator over Senator Conger on the tenth ballot. The Minnesota Republican caucus nominated ex-Gov. C. K. Davis of St. Paul for Senator, Senator McMillan retiring from the contest before the ballot. In Missouri the Democratic legislative caucus nominated Senator Cockrell for reëlection. All will be elected.

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts delivered his inaugural address on Thursday. In it he said: "Nearly 6,000 officers and laborers throughout the State are now subject to the Civil-Service Act and to the rules made in pursuance of its provisions. The system has become thoroughly established as a valuable part of the administration of our State and city governments. It is working well, and no change in its details seems at present necessary. I heartily recommend an adequate appropriation for its maintenance. To its moral support the people are already pledged. I would urge the advisability of a law restricting within narrow limits the number of licenses to be granted in any city or town voting for license, and I would also suggest that the fees for licenses be greatly increased. I earnestly recommend, as an act of simple justice, the enactment of a law securing municipal suffrage to women."

The Connecticut Legislature on Thursday elected P. C. Lounsbury (Rep.) Governor, there having been no majority on the popular vote.

Col. Robertson (Rep.) was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana on Monday, despite the noisy protests of the Democrats.

The North Carolina Assembly was organized on Wednesday by a union of the Republicans and Independents.

Attorneys for the owners of the American fishing vessel *Highland Light* have been instructed to take action against the Dominion Government for illegally seizing and selling the vessel for violating the fishing law. The act under which the seizure was made was passed in March by Parliament, but Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General, refused to make the act a law by signing the bill, and referred the matter to the Queen for royal assent. In consequence of this the act did not go into effect until November 27, long after the infraction complained of and the consequent seizure of the vessel.

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court has made a decision against the New York Sleeping-Car Palace Co., of which the following is significant: "A sleeping-car company holds itself out to the world as furnishing safe and comfortable cars, and when it sells a ticket, it implicitly stipulates to do so. The law raises the duty on the part of the car company to afford protection. While it is not liable as a common carrier or as an inn-holder, yet it is its duty to use reasonable means to guard the passenger from theft; and if, through want of such care, the personal effects of a passenger, such as he might reasonably carry with him, are stolen, the company is liable for it. Such a rule is required by public policy and by the interests of both the passenger and the company."

In the City Court of New Haven on Saturday, Judge Pickett rendered a decision in the cases of William H. Wallace, Assistant Superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads, and Stacy B. Opdyke, Superintendent of the New Haven and Northampton Road, accused of conspiracy by Thomas F. Meany, who charged them with "blacklisting" him, and preventing his getting employment. The accused were fined $50 each. The Judge in his decision said that he was clearly of the opinion that a conspiracy designed to hinder any man from putting his labor on the market, when, where, and for such compensation as he may agree for, is equally criminal with any conspiracy designed to hinder the sale of the merchandise of any producer or dealer, and is more disastrous in effect than any other form of conspiracy, except that to take life. An appeal will be taken.

Judge Barrett of this city on Monday in Supreme Court Chambers rendered an exhaustive opinion denying the motion recently made by the counsel for Jacob Sharp to change the place of his trial from this to some other county, upon the ground that he cannot secure a fair and impartial trial here.

At the meeting of the Chicago Trades Assembly on Sunday the Socialist element won a decided victory, electing a full set of officers who are in sympathy with the condemned Anarchists.

It is reported that the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has decided not to obey the summons to Rome to answer for his conduct in relation to the candidacy of Henry George, and that his permanent suspension from the priesthood will follow. Some of Dr. McGlynn's friends, however, still believe that he will make submission to his spiritual superiors.

John Roach, the well-known ship-builder, died on Monday morning at the age of seventy-three. He was a native of Ireland, but when sixteen years of age he came to this country. He had neither money nor friends, and earned his first wages in a brick-yard. He learned the trade of an iron founder, saved money and lost it through the failure of his employers, and was finally able to open a small foundry, employing four men. He was industrious and shrewd, and accordingly prospered. Gradually Mr. Roach increased his foundry, putting all his available profits into the extension of his business, until at last he possessed the best facilities in the country for building ships and marine engines. In 1867 he bought the Morgan Iron Works, extensive though they were, and made them complete. As a ship-builder Mr. Roach stood without an equal in this country. He saw the demand for American ships, and that led him, in 1871, to establish his large ship-yard at Chester, Pa., which is known the world over. Mr. Roach built there eighty or more iron ships, their aggregate tonnage being 210,000 tons, and their rating, at Lloyd's and by the American Marine Underwriters, as high as that of any ships. The extent of business done by him in ships and marine engines amounted to $35,000,000. His ship-yard was probably the most complete in the world, and was the only one where iron could be received in the ore and converted into a finished ship. He built vessels for the Pacific Mail, Ward, Savannah, Mallory, and Old Dominion lines, and a number of cruisers for the United States Government, about which so much has been written. A complication of troubles led to the assignment of Mr. Roach about eighteen months ago, but on January 1 his difficulties with the Government were adjusted and the firm was reorganized with Mr. Roach at its head, under the name of the Morgan Iron Works. Mr. Roach was an ardent Republican, but never held office. He was popular with his employees, whose condition he was always watchful to improve. In a business career of nearly fifty years he had never been sued, nor had he ever found it necessary to sue a customer.

The Rev. Oliver S. St. John died in Brooklyn on Monday at the age of seventy-two. He was a pastor of Congregational and Presbyterian churches, professor of languages in Lafayette College, and for many years active in literary and religious work in this city. Before and during the war he was an active abolitionist, and has recently been a worker in the prohibition cause. In 1874 he was appointed Secretary of the Palestine Exploration Society. When overtaken by his last illness, he was preparing a mass of material relating to Biblical antiquities.

Dr. William Perry, the oldest person in Exeter, N. H., and the oldest graduate of Harvard College, died on Tuesday morning, aged ninety-eight. He was the sole survivor of the passengers on Fulton's first steamboat trip down the Hudson seventy-nine years ago.

FOREIGN.

The German Reichstag was crowded on Tuesday, the occasion being the calling up of the Government's Military Bill in its amended form for second reading. Gen. von Moltke opened the debate in favor of the second reading on behalf of the Government. He said he did not believe that any State should assume the responsibility of increasing the supply of combustible material which at present existed in greater or less degree everywhere. Strong governments, he contended, were the best guarantee of peace, while danger lay in the ambition of party leaders and their influence on public opinion. If any State, said Gen. von Moltke, can work effectively to preserve the

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peace, it is Germany, who acts solely on the defensive. For this she must be strong, and prepared for war. Should we, against our will, be involved in war, we shall be able to wage it. If this bill is rejected we shall most certainly have war. To-day's vote in the Reichstag on the measure will not fail to have its effect abroad. The army alone renders possible protection to all other political institutions, which must stand or fall with it. A grant for a short term will not be acceptable.

Prince Bismarck said: "A degree of intimacy and mutual confidence exists between Germany and Austria such as never existed at the period of German federation. We are bound to maintain peace for this quarter of the globe, but for this a strong army is required. I have firm confidence in the peaceful disposition of the French Government and a portion of the French people. Still, the past teaches us that we cannot count upon peace with France as permanent. A government may one day come into power at Paris which will make war upon us. This you must take into account. If we do not prepare—if you say to-day, 'When war comes we shall grant everything,' we should be laughed at. Is there in France a single paper or a single public person who says: 'We renounce our rights to Alsace-Lorraine?' The possibility of French aggression is, therefore, a sufficient motive for the bill. Our friendship with Russia is beyond all doubt, and places no obstacle in our way in this respect. Expressing myself thus frankly may alienate Polish votes, but I am bound to honor and truth, and I say that all the motives for the bill which the people sought to adduce from our relations with Russia, according to my political understanding do not exist. I have no need to refer to all the European Powers. I make no reference to England or Italy, because there is absolutely no reason why we should not have for both, and they for us, the greatest good-will. Our relations with both are such that I shall not touch upon them. In connection with the question of the increase of our army they are in every respect friendly." Bismarck several times asserted with warmth that the bill must be passed or the Reichstag dissolved.

The Russian Military Commission has decided to adopt a new repeating rifle for use by the army, and orders for large numbers of the weapon have been given.

There are rumors on the Bourse in St. Petersburg that Russia has occupied a portion of Afghanistan.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg has informed Count Kálnoky, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he will not return to Bulgaria even if a powerful party should recall him.

France has advised Bulgaria to accept Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia as a ruler.

Lord Iddesleigh has informed the Porte that England cannot recommend Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia for the Bulgarian throne. The Bulgarian Government has rejected the Zankoff overtures.

Rustem Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to England, recently asked the Earl of Iddesleigh, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the English Government inspired the articles in the London press urging the Porte to join England and Austria and not Russia on the Bulgarian question. Lord Iddesleigh has replied, referring the Porte to the liberty enjoyed by the English press, declaring that the articles made the basis of the inquiry had not been inspired, although, he added, the Government and the majority of the English people shared the views expressed by the press. The Porte believes that Turkey would make a false step if she acted with Russia alone, and is now seeking a solution of the Bulgarian difficulty that shall be in accord with the general wish of all the Powers. No definite action, however, will be taken until the return to Constantinople of Gadban Pasha, the special Turkish envoy to Bulgaria.

The British naval pensioners have been ordered to notify the Government of the names of the ships they would prefer to serve upon, or the ports they would prefer to be employed at, in view of being called into possible active service.

The British Admiralty has adopted Lord Beresford's advice to build a fleet of fast cruisers. The new fleet will be completed in two years.

Lord Northbrook and Lord Lansdowne have declined British Cabinet positions.

The British Cabinet changes have been completed as follows: Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty; G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War; and Sir Henry Holland, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Iddesleigh repulsed Lord Salisbury's offer of the Privy Seal. He denies that the condition of his health debars him from accepting an onerous office, and he withdraws from official life under a strong sense of having been ill-treated. His personal friends explain that he proffered his resignation only to enable Lord Salisbury to form a coalition Cabinet. When the Prime Minister's efforts in that direction failed, Lord Iddesleigh considered himself entitled to hold the leading portfolio. Lord Salisbury's supporters respond that they are glad to get rid of Lord Iddesleigh, as "his health was of no benefit to the Foreign Office." Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, son of Lord Iddesleigh, has resigned the office of Surveyor-General of Ordnance, worth $7,500 per year.

The greatest discord exists in the Cabinet upon the coming Local Government Bill, which was supposed to be an immense Conservative success. The difference of opinion is so great that influential Conservatives inside and outside the Government are urging Salisbury not to attempt to introdnce it, as its introduction means the instant and complete collapse of the party.

Mr. Gladstone writes that Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation was justifiable, and adds: "I myself favor more economy in the army and navy expenditures."

With regard to the prospects of the forthcoming Liberal conference it is said that Mr Chamberlain's action is a direct result of pressure brought to bear upon him from Birmingham. When he returned from the East, he gave notice that he would address a public meeting on a certain day. Thereupon the political committee of his ward wrote to inform him that his first duty was to them, and they desired him to address them privately at an earlier date. He suspected nothing, and was immensely surprised and disgusted to find himself subjected to a process of heckling by the most direct and frank questions for over two hours, This has been a revelation to him. His position among even those in whose support he had most confidence, caused him to make a conciliatory speech and lend himself willingly to the conference proposal. He has expressed great satisfaction at the tone of certain letters which Mr. Gladstone has addressed to him privately. Nobody has yet discovered in what way a reconciliation is to come.

The negotiations between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley are tending towards an agreement on the Land Bill on the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's former proposals, to limit the operations of the bill to the purchase of the smaller holdings, thus requiring a total capital, guaranteed by the Imperial Exchequer, of £25,000,000. The differences as to the functions and powers of the proposed Irish Parliament continue.

Mr. John Dillon has begun an action against Inspectors O'Brien and Davis to recover £2,000 damages for malicious prosecution and assault, and £1,000 damages for the seizure and retention of moneys and documents in connection with the arrest of himself and others at Loughrea for receiving tenants' rents.

The fifty-six men who were arrested last August, at the time when Father Fahey was taken into custody, for resisting the collection of rent and eviction on the Clanricarde estates, at Woodford, County Galway, were on Wednesday sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from twelve to eighteen months. The judge who delivered the sentences censured the inspectors of police and the local magistrates for allowing the rioting, and declared that no Chief Secretary for Ireland, no Under-Secretary, and no Inspector-General could be justified in giving orders to prevent the police from assisting the Sheriff in making evictions or carrying out the processes of law for the collection of rents due.

It is stated that the Pope recently wrote to the Archbishops of Dublin and Cork, instructing them not to support the Nationalist rent movement, but that the injunction has been disregarded.

The West End of London had another labor scare on Friday. Crowds of unemployed workingmen assembled in front of the offices of the Local Government Board and demanded relief. Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board, received a deputation from the crowd outside, but said he could promise nothing. When the crowd were apprised of this, they hooted the Government and marched to Trafalgar Square, where an indignation meeting was held and resolutions were adopted protesting against the apathy of the Government.

William Ballantine, the well-known serjeant-at-law, is dead at the age of seventy-five. He was born in London and admitted to practice in the Inner Temple in 1834. His reputation was first made as a criminal lawyer. In 1856 he was created a serjeant, and became one of the best *nisi prius* advocates at the English bar. Among his many large fees was the $50,000 received for the defence of the Guikwar of Baroda. Serjeant Ballantine was an original wit, and attained great social popularity. About five years ago he wrote a book entitled 'Experiences of a Barrister's Life,' dealing with the public men of two generations. In December, 1882, he visited this country, and was the guest of the Bar Association. He lectured in this city, Boston, and other places.

At a recent French Cabinet Council it was decided not to propose a new loan or tax, but to rely upon the temporary suppression of the sinking fund to balance the current budget, and to postpone making a financial report until next year.

The census of France for 1886 shows a total population of 38,218,903, against 37,672,048 in 1881. The population of Paris has increased only 75,000, against an increase of 280,000 recorded in 1881.

The Vatican has received a communication from France proposing to maintain good relations on the basis of the concordat liberally interpreted. The Vatican does not approve the proposals, and will soon explain its views formally and at length to France.

The Pope will present $100,000 to the Congregation de Propaganda Fide on the occasion of the coming jubilee.

The Danish Folkething (Lower House of Parliament) has been dissolved, owing to refusal to agree to the Government's financial proposals and army estimates. The elections for the new Folkething will take place on January 28.

The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has agreed to pay $25,000 to the American missionaries who suffered losses during the recent riots at Ching King.

At the meeting of the Canadian Cabinet on Saturday, dissolution of Parliament was finally agreed upon. John Costigan, Minister of Internal Revenue, and W. A. McLelan, Minister of Finance, have handed in their resignations.

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SUGAR BOUNTIES AND SOCIALISM.

THE bill introduced by Mr. Hiscock to reduce the Treasury surplus proposes to take off one-half of the existing duty on raw sugar, and to compensate the Louisiana planters and the sorghum and beet-root growers by a bounty of $2 for each ton of cane or sugar beets grown (not necessarily worked), to be paid by the Treasurer of the United States. It provides in addition a scale of bounties for all kinds of sugar made—from cane, beets, or what not—amounting to about seven-eighths of a cent a pound. The surplus will thus be reduced in two ways, first by lessening the income, and second by increasing the outgo by a gratuity amounting to some five millions of dollars.

There is little likelihood that Mr. Hiscock's bill will come to a vote. Probably it is introduced merely as a "feeler" to enable the Republican politicians to judge how far they can go safely in the socialistic experiment of diverting public funds to private interests. That the bill is of the very essence of socialism, no one can doubt or deny. The protective tariff is a socialistic contrivance, although it is not so regarded by those who support it. By exciting prejudices against "foreign industry" and in favor of "home industry," thus keeping a pseudo-patriotic point of view uppermost, its advocates have managed to conceal its real character even from themselves. The aim of a protective tariff is to give to some people by law an advantage over others in matters of business, in dollars and cents. This is socialism, but, as we have said, the popular apprehension has not yet recognized it as such.

We are referred by the advocates of sugar bounties to the example of Germany. The *Tribune* "points with pride" to the remarkable development of the sugar industry in that country, secured by payments of money from the public treasury, and asks, "Why should not this country encourage the same industry by the same means?" Why not encourage every industry by the same means? That is exactly what the Socialists demand. Germany is the headquarters of socialism. The only difference between Bismarck's socialism and that of Karl Marx is in the detailed application of it. Bismarck has the advantage of physical power, but Marx and his followers have that of logical consistency. Brute force is a temporary and shifting element. Intellectual force is a permanent and growing power. If there were no other elements to be reckoned with in Germany but the socialism of Bismarck and that of Marx, the latter would triumph over the former in the course of time, as surely as chemistry triumphs over alchemy or astronomy over astrology. But the eventual salvation of Germany is to be found in the fact that both varieties of socialism are unscientific, pernicious, and destructive, and destined to a common burial, although they may work a great deal of mischief and some bloodshed before they are mutually effaced. Both take their stand on the principle that the Government can make a wiser distribution of the products of labor than natural laws effect. They differ only as to the mode of carrying this principle into practice. "Protection" aims at this result, and if we allow that protection is right, we shall not have much standing ground for opposition to sugar bounties or any other kind of bounties. Let it be understood that any trade (which means a certain number or class of producers) are not doing as well as they think they ought to, and their claims for appropriations of public money are as good as those of the sugar-planters and the beet-growers. The complete and perfect expression of the idea would be a bill granting pensions to all the people of the United States. The socialism of Marx would limit the pension to the needs of the pensioner. That of Bismarck and of Hiscock would limit it only by the judgment of the governing power.

Mr. Hiscock's bill provides in effect that there shall be no reduction in the price of sugar to the consumer. This proviso is found in the clause which says that sugars from all countries where there is an export tax shall continue to pay the present duty. This means that we are to discriminate in *favor* of Germany, which country has no export tax, but gives a bounty to her beet-sugar growers, and *against* all the countries for whose trade we are so anxiously struggling, and from which nine-tenths of our imports of sugar now come, viz.: Cuba, Brazil, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, the English and French West Indies, etc., all of which, with two insignificant exceptions, collect an export tax as the only means of obtaining a revenue from the planter. In all such countries the only method available for the Government to collect taxes is to impose them at the shipping ports; hence all their revenues are from imports and exports. Is it any of our business how these countries collect their taxes? Has not Mr. Hiscock's experience as a Congressman taught him the immense difficulty of changing a revenue system? If so, why should he suppose that the sugar-growing countries could, at a moment's warning, even if they wished to do so, change theirs? Our enlightened Congress, which for years has been haggling over the worst revenue system in the world without accomplishing any change, proposes offhand to upset the revenue system of nearly every sugar country, by helping the planters to bring a pressure to bear on their own governments to relieve them from a tax which now comes out of their pockets. This is what cannot be done. The duties on *imports* in those countries are so high now that they cannot be increased. Consequently there is no source of revenue to make good the repeal of the export tax on sugar. The only effect of this clause in the Hiscock bill will be to give an advantage in our market to Germany and France — two countries which notoriously discriminate against our products.

A SHAMEFUL BUSINESS.

THE Old Dominion Steamship Company, which does perhaps a larger freight business than any other domestic line, and employs a large body of stevedores, has been in the habit of employing a number of them by the month in order to be sure of a steady supply of labor. This practice of employing by the month was recently forbidden by the Knights of Labor, but the company, of course, disregarded the prohibition, and found no difficulty in filling the places of the men who struck under it. The Knights, being foiled in this direction, bethought themselves of the plan of frightening the foreign steamship companies into a boycott, and have actually succeeded in doing so. They sent around notices on dirty pieces of paper requesting these companies not to take freight from the old Dominion Company, and the result was that several of them—we do not know exactly at this writing how many—have not only refused to accept new freight from that line, but have broken contracts already made with it—that is, have refused to honor through bills of lading given by their own agents.

When one considers that nothing has yet happened to these companies, that they are not yielding after actual experience of the loss or danger of resistance, that their discreditable conduct is the result of what is called in England "sheer funk"—that is, of the kind of terror which destroys shame—and that some of them are Englishmen, representing English honor and manliness in a foreign port, it is, it must be admitted, a very extraordinary affair. When we call to mind the great amount of business the foreign steamship companies do at this port, it would seem to be a matter of ordinary comity that they should aid their American customers in defending private rights against mob violence or intimidation. In other words, they owe it to the Old Dominion Steamship Company and to all the decent and intelligent people of America to aid them in resisting the scamps and ruffians, who are trying to ruin this city as a centre of trade and commerce by their lawlessness and disorder. Foreigners who live here for the purpose of soliciting American custom, certainly have duties as well as rights. They have no business to claim the protection of the American law, and then, when the occasion comes, not only refuse all assistance in upholding the law, but make common cause with the law-breakers against members of their own calling. It would have been bad enough if in this case they had simply allowed themselves to be frightened into refusing to receive, as common carriers, any honest man's goods; but to break their contracts openly and brazenly, and have nothing to show in excuse or extenuation except dirty postal cards from unknown persons, is still worse. They ought to be made to suffer for it in some way, and we trust they will be. If the law cannot reach them, we trust the reprobation of the mercantile community both here and in Europe will.

The Knights of Labor have, during the past few months, been rapidly losing their hold on the skilled labor of the country. The trades-unions of the artisans are rapidly breaking away from them, because they do not care to have their trade interests managed by the votes of the unskilled laborers who compose the vast majority of the Knights. The stevedores, coal-heavers, and miners are, wherever they are concentrated in large bodies, still under control. The Knights have 3,000 of the coal-heavers of the Pennsylvania lines now on strike in New Jersey, and their activity among the stevedores and 'longshoremen is incessant. Most of the steamship lines have for some time past found their business

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seriously interfered with by the Local Assembly and the Walking Delegates. There is no difficulty in getting plenty of unknightly labor, as the Old Dominion Company has found. The difficulty is in protecting the men from mob violence. Unless there is a large force of police present, the Knights attack them on the wharves and pursue them to their homes, and keep them in terror of their lives. But of course the police protection is not always at hand, and, before it can be obtained, half days or whole days are lost in loading and unloading. The shipping business at this port is already suffering seriously from this cause. It had already enough to contend with in the shape of corruption and extortion among harbor-masters and other officials. It might stand extortion, or it might stand violence, but it can hardly stand both. If there be no improvement here, New York must lose its commercial supremacy.

In view of this state of things, it cannot be too strongly impressed on the business community that their only hope of salvation lies in united resistance. Those who fancy, like these timid ship-owners who are breaking their contracts through "funk," that there are limits to the extortion and interference of the kind of men who control the Knights of Labor, are living under a delusion. The spirit which animates these men is precisely that which animates Macedonian brigands. They think they have got a lot of rich men in their power, and they mean to get all they can out of them—not all at once, but from time to time, as convenience or necessity dictates. The more easily they find their behests obeyed, the sooner they will issue fresh ones. Nothing can be more absurd than the idea that they have a maximum of extortion or violence in their heads beyond which they will not go. What they seek, and almost avowedly seek, is the money of all who save, and they enjoy the power which comes from terrorizing the peace able and industrious. They like frightening a big ship-owner, and making him cringe and wheedle, particularly as they make a living out of it. Therefore resistance is not only the manliest and most public-spirited course, but the cheapest. It is expensive, doubtless, to carry on the shipping business in a series of rows with Walking Delegates and striking mobs, but it will prove in the long run by far the least expensive course open to people in any business in this city which involves the employment of large quantities of unskilled labor. We predict that if these foreign companies do not repent of their cowardice, they will soon find out that in troublous times it is the costliest vice of which a man or corporation can be guilty.

DECLINE OF THE MORMON THEOCRACY.

After thirty years of stubborn conflict between the Government and the Mormon Church, and after five years' enforcement of the Edmunds law, though it can by no means be alleged that victory is achieved, the evidence is conclusive that the Church begins seriously to suffer, and that, if the campaign continues with vigor, the end is not far off.

True, no intelligent observer can deny the existence of such unpalatable facts as the following: Several scores of missionaries are sent out each year to proselyte; they bring back converts at the rate of some 2,000 annually, while every twelve months not less than 5,000 recruits are born. Colony after colony is drafted to occupy the best lands in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada. The church machine is yet in capital running order. The priesthood is possessed of strength and zeal sufficient to make a vigorous fight both in the Great Basin and upon the Potomac. The people as a whole are sunk deep in ignorance and superstition, are in the main sincere and ready to suffer indefinitely for their faith, and hug their shackles and bless the hands which enslave them. Without doubt as many polygamous marriages are celebrated as ever, and the population is practically a unit in resisting Congress and the courts. And so abundance of toil and trouble is ahead.

But other facts are just as certain and significant. The number of baptisms in foreign regions is steadily falling off. Time was when they reached threefold or fourfold the present figure. It was demonstrated long since that Mormonism has no mission at all for the heathen; or for the adherents of the Greek and Romish Churches. Ever since Nauvoo days, probably 90 per cent. of recruits have been derived from the British Isles and Scandinavian countries, and of late from the Southern States. And, even in this limited area, the source of supply diminishes year by year, while the quality is falling off even more seriously. It has come to this pass, that the only class approachable is of those who are in such amazing ignorance as never to have heard of the fame of Joseph Smith or the wonderful Utah gospel.

The fanatical element in the Mormon Church also grows less and less, and is confined mainly to those who joined when the religious craze or frenzy was on, who endured the fiery persecutions of Missouri and Illinois in 1834-46, and so are far past their prime. The rising generation, especially of the young men, is largely indifferent, or at least half-hearted, their faith being a matter of mere education or prejudice, while of thousands the adhesion is but superficial and formal, to save trouble, or for social or business considerations.

The Federal Government is making continual encroachments upon the political sphere at first claimed and fully occupied by the church, and is able at length to compel respect for its representatives and its commands. Early Mormon assumptions and defiance were astounding, and the degree of forbearance has been shameful; but progress, though slow, has been steady. Since the advent of District-Attorney Wm. H. Dickson and Judge Charles S. Zane, the will of the nation has begun to be felt in fear and trembling. In spite of the utmost of organized resistance by means and methods most unscrupulous, it is now easy to indict and convict polygamous saints, and to send them to prison. More than 200 have already received sentence in three Territories, some 350 more await their trials, and it is estimated that not far from 1,000, including almost every man of note, have fled and hid from the face of the marshals. As showing that legal retribution moves on with accelerated speed, up to July of 1885 but nine had been sentenced in Utah, while a year later the number had increased to ninety-three, and during the last six months seventy-five more have been added. Still further, fines, costs, forfeited bonds, and lawyers' fees have entailed most burdensome expense. Ruinous derangement to business is another result, and payment for the services of such advocates as Curtis, and Boutwell, and Black, has made savage inroads into the church tithing-fund.

Then, at many points, the priesthood has been thrown upon the defensive, and concealment is in order. Thus, statistical reports of accessions and of divers church doings are no longer made. Teachings and practices once boasted of and everywhere heard (and also, unfortunately for Mormonism, put in print by their own pens) are now stoutly denied—such, for example, as "blood atonement," and the right of the priesthood to "dictate in everything, to the setting up of a stocking or the ribbons on a woman's bonnet." Besides, certain desperate measures are set on foot every now and then which indicate that cataclysm and catastrophe are apprehended, and that panic and despair may be near. Moreover, things once strictly forbidden and visited with ecclesiastical vengeance are now ignored or even favored, like selling land to "Gentiles," trading with them, or resorting to their churches and schools. Nor are cases at all unknown of out-and-out rebellion against church domination and meddling, and of determination to follow the individual reason and conscience. But even yet theocratic tyranny is such as to fill the mind of the true American with astonishment and indignation.

Nor should the fact be ignored that denominational schools are rapidly gaining place and popularity in all the larger settlements. Already about 20 per cent. of the children in Utah are thus under anti-Mormon influences, are receiving American ideas and ways, and so are spoiled for polygamy and theocracy, while Christian churches will soon follow and further the good work. A few years hence a new and far better civilization will have been planted and become widespread.

A DOUBTFUL REMEDY.

The English newspapers are having a somewhat amusing public washing of their own dirty linen since the conclusion of the Campbell divorce case. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which one of its contemporaries now always calls the "*Gutter Gazette*," suffered so much from the attempts made by its editor to reform British morals by means of "startling exposures," that it has kept a very sharp watch on their reports of the Campbell case, and now castigates them all in a bitter article, with the heading "Pecksniff and Poison." In this it protests furiously against the "flooding of the town with fetid filth," in which it says they have been engaged. It has compiled, too, a table showing the number of columns they have each given to the report, including the *Evening News*, "an obscure sheet, unhonored and unknown beyond the London gutters," and gives a facsimile of the columns of the *Eve-*

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ning Standard, those devoted to the Campbell case being printed in dead black. There is no doubt that it is able to make out a very dark case against them, but it does so in somewhat "journalistic" fashion, for it entirely overlooks the difference between the reporting of something which takes place in a court of law, and the voluntary collection for publication of filth from brothels and "dives." The effect on the reading public is doubtless the same in both cases, but there is a distinction between the position of the law reporter and the sexual reformer, which every candid man must recognize.

The evil worked by publications of this kind, however, is acknowledged on all sides as frightful. The disgusting revelations of the *Pall Mall Gazette* made their way into the hands of the young all over the world, wherever the English language is spoken. So have the reports of the Campbell trial. It makes very little difference, as far as the moral effect is concerned, whether "the fetid filth" flows from a court of law or from the inflamed brain of a fanatical reformer. Nobody reads such stuff for the purpose of making himself better, and nobody is the better of reading it. It is a sort of literature which used to be confined to books which were expensive because they were necessarily scarce and hard to get at, being in every country under the ban of the police, of the clergy, of parents and teachers. In our day, however, it has, through the newspaper press, broken loose from the old bounds, and goes to every house along with the morning bread and the milk, and is bought and sold in the streets like matches or cigars. It reaches men, women, and children in our day just as if it were mixed with the flour, or butter, or coffee, because the newspaper has become an article of daily household necessity. Every editor can at least once fill thousands of homes with stuff which a hundred years ago had to be sought for with shame and fear, and concealed when found, and of which nobody acknowledged the possession but the old roués who made up libraries of what are called *Ludibria*.

This new and unlooked-for result of the appearance in the world of the cheap daily press is causing in England a great searching for means of prevention or cure. There was first of all a demand for the hearing of all divorce cases in private, but this did not bear discussion very well, for it was easily shown that the publicity of the proceedings does a great deal to keep people out of the divorce court; and that if the testimony were taken in secret, there would probably be an enormous increase of perjury. It was then modified into a demand for the non-publication of the testimony until after the case was over, and also for some sort of censorship or revision of the reports by the court; but the practical difficulties in the way of these arrangements would be very great. It must be admitted, too, that the present "spirit of the age"—we say "present" because, as Mr. Lowell has observed, we have known of several such spirits in our time—is hostile to having anything whatever kept back, or having any kind of knowledge which anybody is likely to relish confined to a select few. So that the only thing likely to be done by way of remedy is the signing of a very solemn appeal to the editors of the newspapers, by a number of eminent men and women, asking them to keep "the fetid filth" out of their journals.

This is now being done. What success it will have, it is difficult to say. If successful, it would impose on the virtue of an enterprising editor of a cheap newspaper a strain which, it is safe to say, not one in ten would bear. The very qualities which fit a man for the conduct of a thriving two-cent paper make it almost impossible for him to support unmoved the spectacle of a roaring trade done by a rival in news which he might have had, were he less pure and public-spirited. All his training and all his talents tend to unfit him for such an ordeal; and yet every one who suppressed filthy reports from high motives would be subjected to it. For, beside every good editor who is seeking the elevation of mankind, there exists a wicked editor, who takes a wholly humorous view of the elevation of mankind, and does not care what becomes of the race as long as his own dividends are good. And the savage joy with which the latter would ladle out the filth and rake the money into the till would fill the good editor's soul with bitterness, and finally, in most cases, drag him down into the pit. At least such is our impression, but it may be too dark a view.

THE FIRST MADAME GUIZOT.

PARIS, December 28, 1886.

MME. DE WITT, the daughter of M. Guizot, published a few years ago an interesting account of her father's domestic life. She gives us now two volumes, under the title 'Le Temps Passé,' which are a collection of critical essays written by M. and Mme. Guizot. The first Mme. Guizot was a Mlle. de Meulan, born in Paris in 1773. Her father was Receiver-General of Taxes in the generality of Paris. He was wealthy, and his salon was hospitable. M. de Rémusat, speaking of the Meulans, said: "The generosity of mind, so common then in Parisian society, gave them a leaning towards new ideas; they adopted them with confidence. They formed one of those families for whom M. Necker was the desired minister—that is to say, who prepared the Revolution without wishing it or foreseeing it."

The Revolution broke out when Pauline de Meulan was sixteen years old; her father was ruined, he became ill and died in 1790; her mother retired to Passy, and Mlle. de Meulan began to write novels in order to make a little money. In 1801, M. Suard founded a paper called the *Publiciste*, whose programme was the defence of the philosophical ideas of the eighteenth century. The papers of that period were like the magazines and the reviews of our time—they contained short essays, written with care, with literary preoccupations. Mlle. de Meulan became the theatrical and literary critic of the *Publiciste*, and her articles were soon remarked. They had a sort of feminine grace. She had evidently taken Addison and the English writers of his period for her model. Literary criticism was for her a means of studying human sentiments, and she based her judgments on philosophical and general ideas. Hence it happens that the value of her criticisms becomes completely independent of the value of the works which suggested them, and a collection of them can be considered a picture of polished society in France after the Revolution, of its ideas and prejudices, of its mental and moral peculiarities. The elegance, the grace of the eighteenth century was not quite destroyed by the Revolution, but it had been chastened by misfortune; there was less levity, less frivolity, and more gravity. What Rousseau called sensibility had become sentimentality.

In one respect the spirit of the nineteenth century at its beginning differs completely from the spirit of our own age. Nothing could show this better, I believe, than a comparison of these literary essays of Mme. Guizot and of the essays of some young critic of our time, for instance, M. Jules Lemaitre, the latest rising star in journalism, who has recently collected his reviews in two volumes, 'Les Contemporains: études et portraits littéraires.' There is a realistic force in Jules Lemaitre which is wanting in Mme. Guizot—a vitality (a coarseness, some would say), a cleverness, and total independence of all preconceived ideas, which contrast very much with the methodical and classic style of the old time. Sainte-Beuve may be said to be the father of the new school, the positivist school, which cares little for general ideas, and runs directly to the facts; which delights in exactitude, in small details, which shows life in all its complexity, which lowers greatness and extols humility. This positivist school does not pretend to be a school of morality, it is a mirror shown to the world, cold and brilliant. There is not much concern for style in such writers as Jules Lemaitre; their pen seems to run with their thought; as they do not wish to correct us, they don't care to correct themselves. A secret contempt for their readers makes them quite indifferent to their own work, so long as it procures them the amount of reputation they claim and gives them the pleasure of expressing their own thoughts as crudely, as brutally sometimes, as they conceive them. They imitate the familiarity of Montaigne, who seems always to be speaking to himself.

M. Guizot made the acquaintance of Pauline de Meulan in 1807. At a time when she was ill, and was obliged to interrupt her work, he offered, though he was unknown to her, to write articles for her. She accepted the offer, and, after a while, he made her acquaintance. He had been living in Paris for two years, quite unknown, lost in his studies. He had been drawn to Pauline de Meulan by a movement of generosity and by a caprice of imagination. When they knew each other, they became intimate friends; they were married on the 9th of April, 1812. She wrote many articles in a periodical which M. Guizot had undertaken to edit, the *Annals of Education;* and afterwards published her first collection of stories for children, 'Les Enfants.' She had all the qualities necessary for this difficult task of captivating the mind, the heart, and the imagination of the younger generations, and her 'Contes' have become almost classical.

Mme. Guizot, when she was still Mlle. de Meulan, had been obliged to write for her living. Her friends pitied her more than she liked, and she one day found an opportunity of answering them, in a "Letter from a lady journalist to a friend":

"I am criticised for the resolution I have taken to write for a paper, and especially to give an account of the theatrical novelties. . . . I am therefore reproached for being a woman, since it cannot be for being a journalist. My censors know very well, however, why I have become one; but would they not have to reproach themselves if they took away from me, or even rendered more difficult, the courage which I need in order to sacrifice, for what I consider a duty, considerations which my education and my habits had taught me to respect? I know well those proprieties which make the rôle of a journalist the most extraordinary, perhaps, which a woman could choose, if her choice were quite free. This rôle, I assure you, does not seem to me what it seems to them, as they have not seen things so near. If they knew, as I do, the grave interests

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which it is necessary to respect, the important considerations which weigh on the mind, the absurd accusations which must be answered, the most absurd homages which must be received, and all the turmoil of small passions, the noise of which reaches even the solitude of a woman; if they saw amid all this a work which has no attraction for the mind, with no compensation for vanity, then I would allow them to say what they like, and to think, if they like, that I have undertaken it for my pleasure."

"Ce que j'ai fait, Abner, j'ai crû le devoir faire."

Once married, she wrote more for her own satisfaction. M. Guizot had taken office, and his wife took the keenest interest in all his affairs. She was a sort of intellectual partner of his, and we see a proof of it in two essays, one "On the ideas of right and of duty considered as the foundation of society," and one on "Anarchy and Power." In 1820 M. Guizot resigned his post, as his opinions were no longer in the ascendant, and his wife began to write again. She published 'L'Écolier,' a novel on education; several "contes," and 'Domestic Letters on Education,' a book in which she treats of the highest questions of moral philosophy. "The excellence of this work," says M. de Rémusat, "is in the union of great severity of principle with a perfect liberty of mind; it thus offers a faithful image of the person who composed it."

It is interesting to know what Mme. Guizot thought on religion: she was still under the influence of the philosophical school, but she belonged to Rousseau more than to Voltaire. He was religious by sentiment. She did not like theology nor theological discussions. She did not like, she said, to meditate on any subject in which she had the slightest personal interest. She was afraid of doubt, and she felt instinctively that reasoning might lead to doubt; the smallest fear presented to her imagination made her unhappy. In one of her letters she writes: "In order to be happy, I can do nothing except fix my mind on subjects foreign to what agitates me. This is the art which has kept me up all my life, with the aid of the forced occupations which took me away from my personal interests." She places her faith implicitly in God; but she says:

"Whatever good I have done, I have not done it for God or with a view to becoming better: I have done it simply because I could not do otherwise. I have so little the habit of considering myself when I think of God, that I cannot easily understand that he could be offended by my faults; I ask his pardon less than his support. He is, in my eyes, a protector more than a creditor, and I confide in him more than I fear him. What more can I do? My religion is active like my character; it enters into the interests of which I have the care; it helps me to bear the burden of life rather than throw it aside. A time will come when these burdens may diminish; perhaps I shall some day obtain the calm which I have always tried to conquer, but which nothing can give in the midst of certain subjects of torment."

This is the letter of a very superior and of a really good person, good in the very highest sense of the word; and everybody who has any experience of life will appreciate its profound philosophy. It is the theory of action—"Act, act in the living present." Action is our only defence against misfortune, against regrets, fears, troubles, visions of death. The Greek philosophy said to man, "Know thyself"; the Christian philosophy says, "Forget thyself."

Mme. Guizot, after a long illness, died on the 30th of July, 1827. In the morning she asked her husband to read to her. He read her a letter of Fénelon's for a sick person, and began a sermon of Bossuet's on the immortality of the soul. In the midst of the sermon she expired. Sainte-Beuve places Mme. Guizot in the same rank with some of the best literary women of the eighteenth century; she had their grace, their natural elegance, and she acquired, in the society of M. Guizot, more serious qualities.

The great majority of the articles which appear under the title of 'Le Temps Passé' were written by Mme. Guizot alone. A few, however, are signed by her husband also, and for this reason the name of M. Guizot appears on the title-page with the name of his wife. Mme. de Witt wished to unite once more those who had been so closely united; but it is clear that the 'Temps Passé' is essentially the work of a woman. It has not the stern, the solemn form of the great works of M. Guizot. It is perhaps all the more interesting, as it has a clear individuality.

The critical articles on the theatrical representations of the time have not wholly lost their interest. The remarks of Mme. Guizot on "Othello," or "Tartuffe," or the pieces of Racine and Corneille, are extremely clever. I have read, however, with more pleasure the literary essays on Hugh Blair, on Brantôme, on the 'Confessions' of Saint Augustine, on Goldsmith, Beaumarchais, Alfieri, Mme. Riccoboni, Chateaubriand, Vauvenargues, Collé. The articles on education are particularly interesting, and might be isolated and form a special work. Then come small essays, which have much grace, on points of morals, on politeness and impoliteness, ignorance, hope, vanity, good manners, etc. Such articles can, of course, not be analyzed; it is enough to say that they are written by a woman of the world, and a virtuous woman.

Correspondence.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SILVER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: You will confer a lasting favor by answering fully the following, which I clip from a newspaper article on the silver question:

"It is a fact that the law makes no discrimination against silver in the payments made by the Treasury. The officials of that department are guilty of all the discrimination. There is certainly no reasonable excuse for the notorious policy of the Treasury in hoarding the vast amount of silver dollars there accumulated. The gauzy excuse that they 'cannot get rid of it' is unworthy of a department of the Government, for it is a fact that when a person is paid by the Government he receives a warrant on the Treasury, and he cannot determine whether his payment shall be in gold, silver, or paper money. The cashier of the Treasury has an unquestionable right to do that, and can pay him in the kind of money of which he has the most. The vaults of the Treasury might be without a dollar in silver if the Administration should so desire. . . . It is true, this Administration, as well as the two preceding it, have shown a bitter hostility to the policy of our laws in regard to silver, and instead of putting it in circulation have uniformly hoarded the greater portion of it, offering as an excuse in the annual reports the insupportable statement that they 'cannot get rid of it.'"

Yours very truly, B. R. Goggins.

Grand Rapids, Wis., December 31, 1886.

[The writer of the newspaper article to which you call our attention has *located* the discrimination in the wrong place. If the Treasury should insist upon paying to the holders of warrants drawn upon it a kind of money that they object to and do not want, that would be discrimination. Nobody affirms that the Treasury does any such thing. On the contrary, the charge is, that it now and always pays exactly the kind of money that the holder of the warrant asks for. If, under such circumstances, gold is generally paid out instead of silver, it must be because *the holders of the warrants* discriminate against silver. Now, the holders of the warrants are *the public*—all persons who have any pecuniary claims against the Government, and all persons to whom they assign these claims by turning them over in payment of their own debts. Nobody pretends that he cannot get silver at the Treasury if he wants it. In point of fact, the Treasury did for several years transport silver certificates from place to place all over the country, free of express charges, at the request of private persons, and without limit as to quantity, in order to promote their circulation. It never did this for gold or for gold certificates or for greenbacks. In other words, the only discrimination the Government ever made as between silver and gold was made in favor of silver.—Ed. Nation.]

GREENBACKS AND SILVER.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: It seems to me that you are in error in your comments on Mr. St. John's remarks on the silver question. It is quite true that, "for all purposes of expelling gold, the greenback dollar is quite as powerful an agent as the silver dollar under present conditions"; in point of fact, the Government standing ready to redeem a greenback in *coin*, but not in *gold*, a greenback dollar is just as good as a silver dollar—neither better nor worse—and plays precisely the same part as regards keeping out gold. So this comparison does not help us in the argument; it is the aggregate amount of silver and of paper redeemable in silver, with which we have to reckon. When the greenback was not redeemable in coin, it drove out coin most effectually; and the silver dollar, not being redeemable by a gold dollar, and being intrinsically far less valuable, will quite as surely drive out the gold dollar, if it, or its representative in paper, be issued in sufficient quantity.

If "the movement of gold to and from this country" seems to go on "regardless of the operations of the mint," this is only a fresh illustration of the dangers of inferring economic causes from effects. However much gold we may at any time be importing, it is impossible to doubt—silver being in circulation and a legal tender—that we should be importing still more were it not for the presence of the silver; whether the cause of the demand be the rapid development of the country, the diminished circulation of national banks, or what not, we are not here concerned to inquire. One thing is quite plain: though the movement of gold may now seem to be as indifferent to the issue of silver as to the production of Bessemer steel, a point can be distinctly named at which the difference between the two, due to the legal-tender quality of the silver dollar, will become evident to everybody. Whenever there shall have been issued an amount of silver, or paper based on silver, which is sufficient for carrying on all the exchanges of the country, people will have to choose whether they shall pay their debts with gold dollars and melt down their silver dollars, or the reverse. Unless a great many people make the first choice, gold will speedily vanish. F. F.

January 7, 1887.

[It is not clear what "F. F." means by the phrase "issuing" silver. It would appear that he has in mind the process by which the Government issued the greenbacks—paying them out for supplies and services during the war, and thus forcing them into circulation. But the Government does nothing of the kind with silver dollars. It buys $2,000,000 worth of bullion per month, and fashions it into coins.

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It allows its creditors to take any kind of money they prefer from the Treasury in payment of their claims, but if they take silver dollars they must, of course, take them as the equivalent of gold dollars. This is not "issuing" in the sense that the greenbacks were issued. It is essentially a manufacturing operation. As the argument of "F. F." depends not upon the manufacture of silver dollars by the Government, but upon their "issue," *i. e.*, their propulsion into business channels, he will see that his reasoning is thus far inconclusive. —Ed. Nation.]

THE REAL RAILROAD EVIL.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The discussion now raging on the Reagan-Cullom Inter-State Commerce Bill does not touch the real difficulty which is sought to be remedied. The Granger agitation of a few years ago was the natural result of an oppression which the farmers felt, and they struck at what seemed to them to be the trouble. "Pools" and discriminations by railroads in "long and short hauls" were the open acts which the people saw, and naturally enough they attributed to those acts the wrongs which were inflicted. Congress has fallen into a like error. I do not mean by this that there are not some good features in the Reagan-Cullom bill; but I do mean that, if passed, it will disappoint its advocates when put into practical operation. I conceive that the trouble which is sought to be remedied arises from a much more deep-seated and radical wrong than "pools" or "hauls." It is, in short, the faulty legislation of the States. Railroads as common carriers are of recent origin. The State Legislatures in the early days of railroads "ran wild" on the subject, and granted to these corporations rights, privileges, and immunities which are now returning to "plague the inventors" and those who come after them.

As an example: Railroads are confined to corporate existence. In this State nine subscribers may organize a railroad and subscribe articles of incorporation; $50,000 in stock subscriptions authorizes a corporate existence and bestows a franchise. The road is wholly a paper line. On this supposed line, without a dollar paid or a solvent corporator connected with it, a mortgage may be made, and corporate bonds and shares of capital stock without limit may be voted and issued. If the mortgagors succeed in getting money on the bonds secured by the mortgage, the road is built up under the mortgage. The scheme generally is to excite rivalry between competing intermediate points, and secure large local subsidies to the enterprise. When the railroad has been hastily and poorly constructed, and the first instalment of interest remains unpaid, the bonds generally fall into the hands of "wreckers," who foreclose them and cut off all floating debts, wipe out the original issue of capital stock, appoint a purchasing committee from among the bondholders, buy in the road at foreclosure sale, and reorganize a new corporation upon the dead carcass of the old, and reissue shares of stock in such amounts as suits the "sweet will" of the new proprietors, and thereupon, without reference to actual value, re-bond the new concern to such an amount as it will stand, and go anew into the markets to dispose of this new "stuff."

And now begins the era of the second great fraud. The new shares of stock, instead of representing the actual value of the road, are issued without regard to value. In fact, the stock remains wholly valueless, and the bonds represent all the value there is to the railroad. The management of the road strain every nerve to make the road pay the interest on the bonds. The shares of stock remain valueless till the road can be made to pay running expenses, and repairs, and interest on the bonded debt; and then, if there is a surplus, it goes to the shareholders. By this means, railroads become of uncertain value; railroad securities are simply "gambling stocks." Railroad management is to squeeze out of the shipper every dollar possible, so that the securities may have an apparent value. As the railroad is made to pay, so the securities fluctuate in the market, and form the bases of gambling contracts on the "Stock Exchange."

This is the real difficulty in the whole business. There is not a railroad bond or stock in this State that an orphans' court would allow a guardian or administrator to invest his trust funds in during the progress of the settlement of his estate. If railroads were prohibited from issuing shares of capital stock beyond the actual value of the railroad, calculated on a mileage basis, and prohibited from mortgaging their railroads and franchises beyond a point where the income of the road would certainly pay the interest, keep up repairs, make needful improvements, and yield a surplus besides to be distributed to the shareholders, there would be little or no agitation in the country over railroad monopolies.

You ask me how I would remedy the evils which have grown up.

In a word, I would provide for the honest valuation of all railroads. I would scale down the par value of the capital stock to that sum, and compel the surrender of the excess. I would in like manner provide for the payment of all outstanding railroad bonds, by compelling the railroads to keep a sinking fund for that purpose, and would prohibit all second or junior mortgages. I would fix a maximum for each railroad beyond which they should not encumber their roads. I would prevent the "watering" of capital stock, and bring these mortgage securities within the bounds of honest values. When they reach that point, I would hold them there with a firm grasp.

It may be said that this is radical and aggressive. I admit it. The times require bold and decisive action. W. H. Calkins.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 1, 1887.

LEGISLATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Schemes for aiding the poor by legislation are no doubt for the most part illusory, but there is one direction in which such interposition is much needed.

There is no possession which to the laboring man is more precious than his health, for in America sickness constitutes almost the only source (always excepting drink) of real poverty. It is therefore unjustifiable that a man, in the effort to support his family, should be required to expose himself, and perhaps his family also, to danger of disease; and here legislation might and should interfere. I can point out in the neighborhood of this city many situations in which health is impossible to the resident by reason of low-lying grounds, damp and badly drained, which have nevertheless been chosen for establishing factories, apparently because the ground, being undesirable, is cheap. It is painful to see such places crowded with workpeople at the same time that high and healthy ground near by may be wholly unoccupied and waiting for a purchaser. Factories are also often placed for convenience near water courses, even when such situations are known to be exposed to malaria. Here the law should step in and prevent the selection of such positions.

Many kinds of manufactures are known to act injuriously on those employed in them. For all such there should be State inspection, at short intervals, to make sure that everything that can be accomplished by good ventilation and proper arrangements is attained.

In manufactures of textile fabrics, the workpeople are often obliged to work in a stifling atmosphere, with closed windows in the hottest weather, because of some real or fancied advantage to the work; in some of these mill-rooms, a man unaccustomed to the air, though in good health, will be completely exhausted in half an hour. Here, too, the law should intervene.

In these matters it must be confessed that some other nations do far better than we. In France and Germany especially, all questions affecting the health of workpeople have been carefully studied by intelligent commissions appointed for the purpose, and employers are controlled in exposing workpeople to evils and dangers that can be avoided. The matter is one in which a reform is greatly needed. M. C. L.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1887.

[The idea of legal supervision of the sites of factories is novel and may have merit, but we do not see how a man could be fairly compelled to build his factory on dear high ground instead of low cheap ground unless the State paid the difference in price. We think, too, that if he should be compelled to build on costly high ground out of regard for the health of his operatives, the operatives should be compelled to keep healthy, by legal rules as to diet and clothes and exercise. Houses in healthy situations might be provided for them by the employer, but it would not be fair, after putting him to this expense, to let them go on drinking bad liquor, or eating too much pie or nuts, or wearing thin underclothing in bad weather, or sleeping in close rooms. There is evidently a great future in this world for "inspectors" and "guardians."—Ed. Nation.]

HOW TO CONTROL IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your editorial comment last week on restricting immigration, apropos of Mr. Flower's second biennial report of the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, prompts me to make a suggestion derived from the policy pursued, as I am informed, by the Dutch in the island of Java. The dense population of that island, and its proximity to portions of Asia even more densely peopled, made it long ago necessary to find some effective check on immigration, and Dutch thrift and ingenuity furnished to the problem a solution which, though entailing no hardship on the individual, has proved a great boon to the country. The plan adopted was the following: Every foreigner arriving in Java may obtain on landing a permit which allows him to remain thirty days. When that time has expired he must either leave the island or deposit with the authorities forty dollars, a sum sufficient to pay his passage to the mainland. For this he receives a receipt, and, whenever he desires to depart, on surrendering the receipt his money is returned to him. If at any time he proves an undesirable visitor, his money pays his passage and the authorities have only to place him on board an outgoing vessel, and the country is rid of him. It has been found that this arrangement prevents an influx of undesirable immigrants, and secures without expense the removal of the obnoxious. If any one becomes a permanent

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resident, his forty dollars is considered only a proper contribution to the cost of improvements the benefit of which he enjoys.

If every visitor to our shores were required to deposit on arrival a hundred dollars, to be returned whenever he wished to leave, we should escape without trouble the element which now menaces, and have always at hand the means of returning all undesirable immigrants. The only possible objection can be that we should not thus make this the home of the oppressed of all nations. Two answers are ready for this objection. First, it is the evident duty of a country to protect itself rather than offer shelter to all comers. Secondly, it must be remembered that the countries of the Old World, almost without exception, have colonies to which they gladly would divert their surplus population. B.

THE PEOPLE NOT HOSTILE TO CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I was not a swift convert to the doctrine of civil-service reform, and even now I might draw the line up to which removals by an incoming Administration are justifiable beyond the point which most reformers would select; but I believe that the opposition to the adoption of the reform principle in making appointments is greatly exaggerated. The great mass of the people—even of intelligent and public-spirited people—take very little interest in the personal success of this or that applicant; but they are keenly alive to any increase of efficiency in the administration of an office. What percentage of the patrons of a post-office, for instance, care whether the postmaster be a Democrat or a Republican, so that his clerks are prompt and courteous, and the delivery of the mail be accurate and swift?

If my belief be correct, the application should be made by the appointing power. If the President should announce to-morrow that he would no longer consider the recommendations of Democratic committees as more influential than those of Republican committees in the appointment of postmasters, but would regard only the wishes of the constituency to be served and the records of the candidates as to business capacity, a great howl of complaint would go up from Democratic "workers," of course, and Flanagan's conundrum would be many times repeated; but the great mass of the Democratic party itself would make no complaint, and, after a couple of years, everybody would wonder how it was ever deemed possible to appoint postmasters after the old "spoils" principle.

The President and the Civil-Service Commissioners should not be too timid. Mr. Cleveland has done much already—more than any of his predecessors; the civil service was never so removed, as a whole, from active partisanship; but he might easily do more by putting his trust still more in the great mass of the people, who are now far from being animated by a spirit of bitterness towards political opponents, and, as I believe, ready to note and approve a marked advance in administration.

The absence of expression, on the part of the mass of the people, as to the matter of civil-service reform is a proof, it seems to me, rather of indifference as to the personal composition of the service than of opposition to the reform itself. In this light, this very silence is a powerful argument in favor of the view which I have advanced.

W. P. Beckwith.

Adams, Mass., January 3, 1887.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondent "A. S." in No. 1121 (December 23) gives as a remedy for inferior domestic service certain regulations to be established by the employer. While it is commonly admitted that the treatment of employers towards employed may be greatly improved, still it is not demonstrable that inefficient domestics are the result of this lack of wise treatment. People must adjust their actions to the class with which they deal. Many find from experience that indulging their hired girls, treating them with more than just kindness, has made them less willing to work, more apt to be discontented and unhappy. Therefore, until the "refined, intelligent" girls universally choose domestic service, and, under a lenient management, show a greater willingness to work, can your correspondent say with accuracy that through mild government ideal service is to be attained?

Any person in the employ of another must expect certain restrictions and hardships. The President of the United States does not find the word "servant hateful"; the gentleman, socially the equal of his employer, does not ask or expect to be treated other than as a servant. He has nobility enough to know that his worth is none the less assured if his master demands his "personal services." It is strange that intelligent and refined girls should find this galling to them, while intelligent and refined men do not find bitterness therein.

It is more easy to see that ideal service is to be reached by intelligent and refined girls seeking domestic service; meaning by these not girls with false pride and over-sensitive feeling, but girls with true refinement and active intelligence. Then, in the many cases where ladies are just and kind towards their servants, they will be appreciated, and in those cases where the employers have no love of humanity, the refined domestic will be a means of education to her employer.

E. V. P. M.

January 5, 1887.

LITERARY MORALITY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: On the very day when Mr. Benjamin's "Carey Bowdlerized" came to my notice, in the *Nation* of the 2d inst., I had been struggling with some troublesome passages in the 'Niebelungen Lied'—seeking the impossible in the form of a version that should fairly represent the Lied, and, at the same time, not offend American readers. I want a version not adapted to scholarly readers alone, but, like *Harper's Magazine*, suited to popular use, and fit to be laid on the family table, open to the boys and girls of all ages. Some light upon the phase of literary morality to which Mr. Benjamin called attention would just then have been specially helpful to me. But I found none, either in his opening question, or in his closing exclamation; and Mr. Palgrave's implied opinion, like Mr. Benjamin's own, fell far short of settling so grave a question.

Hundreds of teachers of English literature in America are either reading expurgated editions of the earlier writers with their classes, or apologizing for Chaucer and Shakspere and many others, by saying that the public morals of their day were so low that their writings gave no offence. The same excuse is surely due to all the great national epics, like the 'Iliad,' the 'Æneid,' and the 'Niebelungen Lied,' that have come out of the earlier and cruder civilizations. No doubt a more full and correct knowledge of the literature in its historic relations is gained through the use of the original texts in all their grossness. In those cases, however, where this is impracticable, as in most of our homes, in mixed classes, or where the pupils are in their teens, these great classics may be made available by the sacrifice of a small fraction of their value through slight omissions and alterations. Can a happy jingle atone for a lewd suggestion? That writer seems to me fortunate who, after a few centuries have made him anachronistic and ridiculous, finds a friend to throw a cloak upon his nakedness or deformity, and confer upon him the literary immortality to which he had every claim but one. Perhaps we owe a little dressing up to the old writers when we set them before a later generation with fashions that no merely poetic inspiration could anticipate. If, by the same act, we also meet an obligation to ourselves and to our children, and pay due respect to Christian civilization, we seem driven to a choice between expurgation and oblivion for many a valued classic.

Far be the day when American fathers need discourage reading in general on the part of their boys lest they be contaminated, as have some fathers in Germany, or when American mothers need restrict their unmarried daughters to a small portion of the literature read by other women, as is the fact in France. Some perils are inevitable: but let him be proclaimed an enemy of the republic who multiplies them! Even the public library, with all its marvellously increasing usefulness, brings poison to some minds. Thoughtful librarians, who find that Herrick is more read than the other British poets, and almost wholly by those who are least fit to profit by it, are heartily wishing it could be either "bowdlerized" or burned, provided no special restrictions may be put upon its circulation. Some safe way will here be found. Doubtless the publisher, after determining that his product is for popular rather than scholarly use, will recognize his interest and duty to make it decent, no less than to translate it out of a dead language into the vernacular. He will hardly ask if American readers have grown "too nice," but *how nice* they have grown, leaving it to the teachers of ethics and religion, when the people get over or under-nice, to set them right.

Close upon this follows the question whether art may properly suggest what is confessedly improper in language; but I only call attention to it as an issue soon to be met, and not necessarily to be decided on the precedent of art collections founded centuries ago. W. C. Sawyer.

Dresden, Saxony, December 23, 1886.

HISTORY AND THE GROUP SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In quoting my article on "The Possible Limitations of the Elective System," from the December number of the *Andover Review*, you were prudent enough to pause at the right sentence. Had you gone one sentence further, you would have brought me the double mortification of seeing a blunder repeated. I stated that at Johns Hopkins University a "prospective lawyer" is forbidden Latin. He is not. On the contrary, every student pursuing the course there which fits for the law is obliged to read Tacitus and Livy. These authors are mentioned in the register under the heading of History, and reprehensibly escaped my notice.

I believe all the other exclusions mentioned exist. Prof. Adams, in his letter to you this week, points out that anybody may study as much history as he pleases outside his regular work, and also that a certain modicum of history is exacted before that work is begun. Both these statements are true and important, and so is a third statement—the only one made by me—that English history and American history enter as ingredients into but two of the seven groups of undergraduate study.—Respectfully yours,

G. H. Palmer.

Cambridge, January 7, 1887.

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Notes.

HARPER & BROS. have nearly ready Dr. Franz von Reber's 'History of Mediæval Art,' translated by Joseph Thacher Clarke; 'Retrospection of America, 1797-1811,' by John Bernard, an English actor, edited from his MS. by Mrs. B. Bernard, with an introduction, notes and index by Laurence Hutton and Brander Matthews; 'Haifa, or Life in Modern Palestine,' by Laurence Oliphant, with an introduction by Chas. A. Dana; and 'A Tramp Trip: How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day,' by Lee Meriwether. In preparation are an 'Introduction to Psychological Theory,' by Borden P. Bowne, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University; 'Charles Reade: a Memoir,' edited by the Rev. Compton Reade and Chas. Luton Reade; and the second and last supplementary volume of McClintock and Strong's 'Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature,' making twelve volumes in all, and rounding out the twentieth year of publication.

Before the close of the present month G. P. Putnam's Sons expect to begin delivering to subscribers the first volume of Franklin's works, edited by Mr. John Bigelow. This edition embraces his private as well as his official and scientific correspondence, with much now printed for the first time, and also the unmutilated and correct version of the Autobiography. It will fill ten royal octavo volumes, uniform with Lodge's Hamilton, just published by the same firm, will not be stereotyped, and will be limited to 600 copies, a large part of which are already subscribed for. There will be several engravings on steel.

Thomas Whittaker issues this week Canon Luckock's 'The Bishops in the Tower: a Record of Stirring Events affecting the Church and Nonconformists from the Restoration to the Rebellion.'

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish on February 1 the 'Life of James M. Hannington, First Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa,' by E. C. Dawson.

Rogers & Sherwood, 21 Barclay St., New York, will publish by subscription 'The History of the Confederate States Navy,' by J. Thomas Scharf of Baltimore, who writes, "not for pecuniary reward, . . . but from admiration of that service, of which I was a part." It will make one octavo volume of about 800 pages.

The issue of the first number of the *Journal of Morphology* (Boston: Ginn & Co.) has, by reason of a mechanical obstacle, been delayed till March.

'A Synopsis of the Nature and Effects of Alcohol and Narcotics,' by L. H. Luce, M.D., is announced by D. C. Heath & Co. It is intended for use in schools, directly, or through the teacher.

To describe or to praise Whitaker's Almanack to any one in quest of information concerning things British, is at the present day superfluous. That so much of the Empire could be condensed into such narrow bounds has always been a marvel of editing. The original size has at last been found quite inadequate, and has given way to a permanent enlargement to the extent of 160 pages. This compendium serves as an almanac in the ordinary sense, a great directory and statistical handbook, a statesman's year-book, etc., etc. For the Queen's Jubilee a succinct account of the principal events of her reign is given. A valuable abstract of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government and Land Bills is added. And, for the rest, it may be said that anything sought for may be found in Whitaker, from lists of the peerage to members of Parliament, officers of the universities and colleges, colonial and foreign banks, hall marks on plate, volcanic eruptions of 1886, the year's weather, orders of chivalry, the English citizen's diary, and so forth without end. An index makes all this mass of intelligence readily accessible.

Cassell & Co. offer a prize of $25 to readers of their *Family Magazine* for the best practical paper on "The Domestic Service Difficulty in America," with suggestions for its solution—of no greater length than 2,000 to 3,000 words. The date for rendering these essays is March 1, 1887, on terms prescribed on page 448 of the last volume of the magazine.

Mr. C. D. Warner's 'Their Pilgrimage' (Harper & Bros.), which has been so welcome a feature of *Harper's* in the past year, is issued in a volume solidly bound in the old library style and of great typographical beauty. Mr. Reinhart's spirited and realistic illustrations, somewhat reduced to be accommodated to the page, are very attractive, and contribute to make an unusually handsome book. We have already commented upon the earlier chapters of the text; and the happy blending of travel and fiction which we looked forward to with confidence did, in fact, distinguish this story among the serials of the year. The appearance of the complete work allows one to appreciate better the wide area and the marked diversity of scene traversed, but the justice and delicacy of Mr. Warner's observations and the lightness of his manner are as noticeable on any page as in the whole. The rate of travel is perhaps too rapid for satisfaction; things are seen in haste and by glimpses, and of each watering place we have an outline sketch only. The idea was original and serviceable, but possibly fiction and travel, no matter how skilfully handled, are better apart.

In 'The Shakespearian Interpreter,' an address delivered by Dr. Rankin of Middlebury College, he pays a tribute to Mr. Hudson, the Shaksperian scholar, who was a graduate of the institution. The subject is really the interpreter of poetry in general, as if one should praise a man's profession instead of his work. Only a few paragraphs at the close are devoted to the critic personally. An examination and estimate of Hudson's real service to the study of Shakspere would be of use to his memory as well as to the public; but nothing of the sort is attempted in this memorial, though his work is very highly appraised in general terms.

We have already said our say, in the last volume of the *Nation*, concerning Gogol's 'Âmes Mortes,' and should ere now have mentioned the translation, in two volumes, from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood ('Dead Souls,' T. Y. Crowell & Co.). Miss Hapgood's name is a guarantee of intelligent and faithful reproduction.

The English translation of 'Manon Lescaut' made by Arthur W. Gundry, and published in this city by F. T. Jones & Co., will, perhaps, only serve to increase the wonder that such a story should be a French classic—on the Anglo-Saxon assumption that nothing immoral or demoralizing, and unfit to be placed in the hands of children, could be deemed classical. The French style, we say, being abstracted, there remains only the story of a pair of worthless lives, conveying no useful lesson, and provocative of a false sentimentality. The book is handsomely printed, with plentiful illustrations from the French, kept within bounds.

Ginn & Co. have extended their series of "Classics for Children" with a second series of Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales, Scott's 'Ivanhoe,' and Miss Martineau's 'The Peasant and the Prince.' Likewise, the "Riverside Literature Series," issued monthly for schools by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is increased by Franklin's 'Poor Richard's Almanac, and Other Papers,' with notes; and Part I. of Hawthorne's 'Tanglewood Tales.'

Shakspere's "As You Like It," Johnson's 'Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland,' 'Undine,' and Coleridge's 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit,' are the latest number in Prof. Morley's pocket "National Library" (Cassell & Co.).

The fourth series of the "Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science" ends with a republication of Mr. Melville Egleston's paper upon "The Land System of the New England Colonies," first published in 1880. It makes a double number, 11 and 12. The importance of the subject and the excellence of the treatment warrant this method of giving it a larger circulation; but we are surprised that it was found possible, after six years of great activity in this field of research, to reissue it "without any change whatever from the original form." This we say not in the way of criticism, for we have not noticed any point in which revision would have improved the treatise; but as a testimonial to the solidity and thoroughness of the original work. This paper really belongs with the series of which it now forms a part, and affords a needed supplement and commentary to the special papers of Prof. Adams, Prof. Johnston, Dr. Channing, and others. The scope of the work can be judged by the titles of the nine sections into which it falls. These are: Original Sources of Title; Royal Grants; Grants of the Council for New England; Colonial Grants (three sections); and Land Communities (three sections). The details of these land communities—which, of course, were not family groups, and which yet were in many respects genuine communities—afford an interesting commentary and parallel to the communities of the early Germanic nations.

We have received a copy of a school edition of 'Cornelius Nepos,' edited by Karl Erbe, and published by Neff at Stuttgart. It has a large, handsome page, and serviceable notes at the foot of the page. The most distinctive feature of it is the illustrations, which are numerous, consisting of maps, portraits, coins, representations of armor, and other illustrations of ancient life, for the most part highly colored. The maps and plans are excellent, and so are many of the colored plates; the greater part of these, however, are on too small a scale and too inaccurate in delineation to be of much service. A portrait is good for nothing unless it really lets us know how a person looked, in feature and expression, as well as in general outline and bearing.

Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, in his edition of Cæsar's 'Gallic War' (Boston: John Allyn), has, like Erbe in the 'Nepos' just noticed, taken pains to illustrate the subject-matter of Cæsar's commentaries as well as his language. He gives six attractive plates representing Roman military works and implements of war, which, together with a chapter in the introduction on "The Roman Art of War in Cæsar's Time," will prove very helpful. The introduction contains also a sketch of Cæsar's life and character, and a chapter on "The Theatre of the Gallic War," with a brief account of the land, the peoples, and the history of Gaul. Especially noticeable are twelve good maps of battles, sieges, and campaigns, each of which occupies a page, and is conveniently placed just opposite the page of the text to be illustrated by it. Before the vocabulary are ten pages of well-selected Latin idioms and phrases, with their English equivalents. The notes are full and in general judicious, and altogether the edition is one to be welcomed.

The first number of *Murray's Magazine* comes to us from the International News Company. It appropriately starts off with a series of "Byroniana"—a poem, "Opening Lines to Lara," and some recollections of Mme. de Staël, written by Byron at Ravenna, August 4, 1821. It ends with the first part of a *précis* of Grant's autobiography by Matthew Arnold. The intervening arti-

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cles, like "What is Germany About?" by George von Bunsen, are also attractive; but we may return to the number again.

The January *Book-buyer* (Chas. Scribner's Sons) contains the first likeness of "Uncle Remus" (Joel Chandler Harris) ever published.

A very great and equally welcome surprise is the revival of *Le Français*, under the editorship and business management of M. Jean de Peiffer, whose address is New England Conservatory of Music, Franklin Square, Boston. The proprietor and former editor, M. Jules Lévy, becomes a special editorial contributor, without pecuniary responsibility. We trust that this partnership is a guarantee of permanent success for the best French periodical ever founded in this country, and we are glad to renew our testimony to its special value as an adjunct to instruction in French, in schools or in private. Noteworthy in the January number is M. Lévy's skilful metrical translation of Whittier's stanzas on the Bartholdi statue.

The November number of the *Antiquary* opens with an agreeable article on "The Ancient Parish of Woking," by A. C. Bickley, which is continued in the December number. These papers, full of local detail, much of it of more than local interest, and told in a very interesting style, are a good example of the most useful work of this magazine. Next to this in order and in interest, in the November number, is Mr. C. E. Plumptre's paper on Lucilio Vanini, his life and philosophy, being the substance of a paper read in 1885 before the Aristotelian Society. This "martyr to the spirit of Rationalism" was burnt alive at Toulouse in 1619. Mr. Ordish's series upon the "London Theatres" treats of "The Fortune Playhouse" in November, and "The Red Bull" in December (with a curious cut). Another continued article (Nos. 2 and 3) is Mr. J. J. Foster's "On Some Miniature Painters and Enamellists who have flourished in England." In the December number is the third of Mr. J. H. Round's series of papers: "Is Mr. Freeman Accurate?" The inaccuracies pointed out in the present number seem to be on the whole the most serious detected by Mr. Round. They have reference to some Dorsetshire entries of Domesday Book, and to the imposition of Danegeld by the Conqueror; and in both cases the errors are certainly surprising. We look with interest for Mr. Freeman's defence; for, although a small matter in comparison with the great mass of his unquestioned learning, it is hard to see how the errors here pointed out can be explained.

Some useful suggestions can be got from the designs for book-cases which accompany the leading article in *Le Livre* for December; but, as a whole, the series is more fantastic than beautiful. M. L. Derôme tells of an anonymous and not very valuable work by Balzac, 'Le Code Conjugal,' and also throws a good deal of light and a little cold water on the "original edition" of "Ruy Blas" discovered by M. Jolly Bavoillot from his easy-chair in this city. Under the head of literary news will be found some interesting details concerning the regular photographic department now attached to the Bibliothèque Nationale and to the Library of the Arsenal, ready to meet the steady demand for permission to make facsimiles.

Among the announcements of new books to be published in Paris this winter is a volume by Leconte de Lisle, 'Poèmes Lyriques,' and a new volume of poems by M. Paul Bourget, of which the three books into which it is divided are called respectively *Hélène*, *Dalila*, *Antigone*. The novel of M. Bourget, which has been appearing in the *feuilleton* of the *Débats*, is now finished and will soon be published in a volume. It is called 'André Cornélis,' and it is a version, brought down into modern Parisian life, of the story of "Hamlet." During the winter two new works by André Theuriet will also appear, 'La Vie Rustique,' with illustrations by Léon Lhermitte, and a story of provincial family life with the promising title, 'Au Paradis des Enfants.'

The sum of about $2,000 for erecting a statue to François Arago, and collected for this purpose at the time of his death, thirty-two years ago, is in the hands of the Paris Academy of Sciences. Admiral Mouchez, director of the Paris Observatory, will receive additional subscriptions, and the Committee propose the early erection of the statue in the southern part of the meridian line passing through the Observatory, of which Arago was the director from 1811 to 1853.

The Pushkin celebration in 1880 formed an epoch in the study of that writer, and it may be said, without exaggeration, that his personal biography, as well as a reasonably adequate estimate of his historical significance, has only existed since that date. Bielinsky and his successors, including even Annenkoff, with his 'Materials,' were too nearly contemporaries of the poet to furnish full biographical and literary details, and to state properly the great historical fact of his appearance. Much work remained to be done, and a great deal of it was concentrated about 1880, in expectation of the literary triumph. Much also followed that event. All works previous to 1880 were subjected to unfriendly and suspicious oversight. The future historian and biographer of Pushkin will have at his disposal a vast mass of valuable material. One of his most invaluable aids will be V. I. Mezhoff's 'Pushkiniana. Bibliographical Index of Articles on the Life of Alexander Sergeivitch Pushkin, his Works, and the Productions of Literature and Art Evoked by Them.' It is published by the Imperial Alexander Lyceum, and is a volume of 400 pp., containing 4,587 items, with an index of names, objects, places, works and editions of Pushkin, and of translations into foreign languages; also, an index to miscellaneous publications and collections in which writings of Pushkin occur, as well as articles on his life and works. All journalistic literature from 1813 down to the present time has been examined for it.

Prof. Bonney of London received a short time ago from Sir Julius von Haast a small packet of volcanic dust from New Zealand, his examination of which he reports in a late number of *Nature*. The dust fell on June 10 of last year (the day of the Tarawera eruption) at Matakava, Hicks Bay, 115 miles from the scene of the eruption. Prof. Bonney describes the dust as being very fine, and of a dull, darkish gray color when regarded in the mass, but when examined in the microscope it may be divided into (1) bits of a more or less scoriaceous aspect, consisting of a somewhat brownish glass containing much disseminated ferrite, and (2) chips more or less transparent, generally not exceeding five-thousandths of an inch in diameter, and of all dimensions downwards to the finest dust. The majority of the latter are glass, commonly quite colorless, some of them containing bubbles, spherical, spheroidal, or more or less cylindrical, many of them showing a ridgy surface and evidently formed by the destruction of a very frothy pumice like that of Krakatoa. The results of Prof. Bonney's examination lead him to conclude that the dust is formed of material which was a glass wherein a porphyritic structure, on a large or a minute scale, was inconspicuous. Neither sulphur, pyrite, nor magnetite was noticed in a recognizable form.

—With the ninth volume, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge brings to a close his laborious edition of the 'Works of Alexander Hamilton' (Putnams). It is wholly occupied with the 'Federalist,' as to the text of which Mr. Lodge has justly preferred the untouched original, and in numbering has followed the first edition of 1788. His annotations are few, and confined to the more significant changes made after the first publication. In the introduction he sets forth clearly the vexed question of authorship as between Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, and ends by expressing, undogmatically, a personal preference for Hamilton's claims over those of his associates. It is curious that the argument from internal evidence should be dismissed so easily. Take, for example, No. 54, which five of the Hamilton lists assign to Jay. It includes a defence of the slave-representation clause of the Constitution, and, whatever may be said of the style, its unmorality is quite consonant with that trait of Hamilton's which distinguishes him as a statesman. Of course Madison might equally have framed the apology put in the mouth of a Southerner. Jay, one thinks, an open opponent of slavery, would have been found, of choice, vindicating some less objectionable part of the compact; and, in fact, out of the five letters attributable to him, only one deals with a specific clause—that on treaty-making, naturally reserved for his pen, which had already devoted three letters to the general subject of foreign relations. Mr. Lodge is able to improve somewhat on Mr. Dawson's bibliography of the 'Federalist,' of which the most singular editions are certainly the French and the Portuguese. The appendix contains the Articles of Confederation, the Federal Constitution to date, a list of omitted letters already printed in the J. C. Hamilton edition of 1850, Fendall's index to the 'Federalist,' and a pretty large table of errata, mostly typographical. On the whole, the public is under decided obligations to Mr. Lodge and his publishers.

—The study of Browning continues to be prolific of books. 'Browning's Women,' by Mary E. Burt (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.), has a short introduction, in the nature of a card of recommendation written in haste, by Rev. E. E. Hale. The text is less analytic than descriptive, and, in fact, like much current Browning criticism, is largely a turning of the poems into prose. The author has independence and a touch of vivacity. She remarks that Balaustion is "a far closer portrait of a real American girl than our own literature affords"; and she strews her paraphrases with "sentiments" respecting the character and conduct of the women in question at the moment, which exhibit her stalwart convictions. Thus, of the woman in "Numpholeptos"—"She has heart enough, but she does not intend to give a brain in exchange for mere unreasoning affection"; or, in connection with Lady Carlisle, she says of womanly sacrifice in the Christian spirit: "There is a vast difference between dying to save a world of sinners to eternal life, and living to feed the selfishness of an unappreciative man, whose selfishness but grows the larger the more it is fed." So there is, no doubt. How far the womanly ideal in the nineteenth century exceeds that of the fourteenth, appears from her criticism of Beatrice meeting Dante—"standing unmoved with her eyes fast fixed on the eternal wheels. Instead of receiving him with the love that his life's devotion might seem to warrant, she proceeds at once to give him a lesson in astronomy, and her theories on the subject have since then all been proven false." Browning, she says, does things better; but after this curiously vapid deliverance, one is only surprised at the moderation of the remark, "I think the best critics of the day concede that Robert Browning is the only poet since Dante that has ever reached his altitude." After all, she is not sure that he has quite done justice to woman, and would not deny that there are grounds for "ominous

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signs of rebellion in Browning Sections" on this topic; but at least, she says, he "is certainly a long way ahead of those men who are egotistic enough and comical enough to assign woman her sphere. In no place is man so ludicrous and amusing as when doing that." Our "Shakspere" must wait a little longer for his Mrs. Jameson. A second volume, 'An Introduction to the Study of Browning,' by Arthur Symons (Cassell & Co.), is exceptional in its class. Its prefatory essay is the work of a very ardent admirer; but the critic is not wholly swallowed up in the devotee, and the critic in this case has a clear head and some sense of the logic of poetry. He is, moreover, candid and reasonable, and if one differs from him in some of his judgments, one does so with respect. The body of his thin book is occupied with analyses, descriptions, paraphrases, etc., of the work of Browning in chronological order, and both the method employed and the limits observed are admirable. At the end are a bibliography and a reprint of early prefaces. This volume, with Mrs. Orr's excellent handbook (the treasury on which the lesser Browning "expositors" all draw), will afford sufficient aid for any Browning classes.

—Sir G. W. Cox, the well-known author of the 'History of Greece' and 'The Crusades,' has just added to the long list of books from his pen a work deserving much commendation, namely, 'A Concise History of England and the English People' (London: Joseph Hughes, 1887). Its main object is, in the words of the Preface, "to make as prominent as possible the personal career of the chief actors in the several parts of the great drama. The work is intended strictly as an introduction to a more continuous study of the subject; and the matter, it is hoped, has been so put as to awaken and call into action the reader's powers of thought and judgment. . . . These chapters may also, it is hoped, exhibit the unity of English history and the continuous and steady political growth of the people from the days of Aelle and Cerdic to our own, and leave the reader fully acquainted with the principles of English constitutional history." If "fairly well acquainted" be substituted in the last sentence for "fully acquainted," it may be said that the author has accomplished his purpose with much success. A commendable feature of the work is the judicious mixture of *Culturgeschichte* with external political history. Here and there the author briefly weighs the relative merits of original authorities, in order that the reader may obtain some conception of the canons of historical criticism—for example, in giving the stories of Vortigern and Rowena (p. 21), the Massacre of St. Brice (pp. 80-82), and the Parentage of Thomas Becket (pp. 197-198). The book contains only 527 small octavo pages, being much briefer than 'The Students' Hume,' and less than half as large as Green's 'Short History of the English People.' As a text-book for college use, it is in some respects superior to both of these, while its brevity and the absence of the usual concomitants of a text-book will commend it to those who wish hurriedly to refresh their minds on the salient points of English history. There is not a single map—a defect which ought to be remedied in a future edition.

—A correspondent writes us from Munich:

"At the Aspinwall sale of pictures, which took place at Chickering Hall last spring, Mr. L. A. Lanthier is said to have given $1,025 for Piloty's 'The Death of Wallenstein.' As the original painting is still one of the chief attractions of the New Pinakothek in Munich and the artist never duplicated it, the work bought by Mr. Lanthier must have been a copy. There are, however, only three copies, taken directly from the original, in existence. The first is a half-sized copy made in 1881 by Mr. Benjamin F. Landis, a young American artist residing in Munich, and sold to a Milanese banker. A second, somewhat larger, copy was made by Mr. Lederer for a gentleman in North Germany; and about two years ago a third, half-sized, copy was made by Mr. Landis for the Hon. Andrew D. White of Cornell University. But inasmuch as copies two and three are still in the possession of the persons who ordered them, the picture purchased by Mr. Lanthier must be Mr. Landis's first copy, or else, which is hardly probable, the copy of a copy. Mr. Landis is well known in Munich as an exceedingly clever and conscientious copyist, not only of the old masters, but also of the most famous modern painters; and the fact that one of his copies should have been sold as an original in New York at more than double the price he charged for it, or would now charge for making a similar work, is more creditable to his skill than it is to the honesty of the dealers or the knowledge and critical judgment of the connoisseurs. One of the principal reasons why many distinguished painters refuse to permit their pictures to be copied is the fear lest the copies should fall into the hands of American dealers, or, more frequently, of European dealers in America, and be palmed off on the ignorant or unwary as originals. Mr. Lanthier's experience at the Aspinwall sale would seem to show that this fear is not wholly unfounded."

—So far as the United States are concerned, the necrology of 1886 was chiefly marked by the number of Presidential candidates who, like ex-President Arthur, passed away. We include in the term both actual nominees like Gen. Hancock, Horatio Seymour, and Samuel J. Tilden, and also so narrow a miss as Charles Francis Adams, and those candidates *in petto* David Davis and Gen. Logan; the last having been besides a defeated nominee for the Vice-Presidency. A constructive Vice-President and even (for a day) President, David R. Atchison, of subsequent Border-Ruffian notoriety, may be ranged in the same category. John Kelly is associated with the foregoing as an unsuccessful President-maker or unmaker. In the corresponding high places of the world, King Ludwig of Bavaria is the one sovereign whom death claimed. Some statesmen—and one, at least, eminent—we have already enumerated. Of high rank abroad were Beust, Minghetti, the Comte de Falloux: and mentionable also are Server Pasha and W. E. Forster. Paul Bert we had better class among the scientists, where his title will not be disputed. Beside him let us name Theodor von Oppolzer, the astronomer, and the Nestor of American naturalists, Isaac Lea. The adventurous Hobart Pasha and the other chief military names recall our civil war: Hancock and Logan, as above, with Gen. David Hunter, Gen. Geo. H. Gordon, and Loring Pasha. Art has been deprived of Paul Baudry, K. Daubigny, Édouard Frère, Meyer "von Bremen," Carl Piloty, A. B. Durand, among the painters—the sole American on the list being also an honored name among our native engravers on steel; Léon Gaucherel, the etcher; Randolph Caldecott, a versatile artist; our sculptor, H. K. Brown, and admirable architects, J. Wrey Mould and H. H. Richardson, with their English confrère, James Fergusson; our art student and critic, Charles C. Perkins and Earl Shinn. In music, Liszt's name overtops all others.

—The poets for whom the past year was their last were Victor von Scheffel, Sir Henry Taylor, Sir Samuel Ferguson, Dean Trench, and our Paul Hayne—a wide range of talent, achievement, and distinction. The list of historians is perhaps more brilliant, headed as it is by the veteran Ranke, and including Waitz, Duncker, Wilhelm Scherer, Julian Schmidt, Armand Baschet, Sir Erskine May. Brief but shining is the list of philologians that consists of Madvig, the first Latinist of the age, and Leopold Zunz, a giant in the field of Hebrew criticism. We have already overlapped the vague territory of "literature," which yet yields us at one extreme "Ned Buntline" (Edward Judson), at another the editor and commentator of Shakspere, Henry N. Hudson, and joins with them Sheldon Amos, the publicist, John Esten Cooke, the novelist, or John Russell Bartlett, author of much besides his 'Dictionary of Americanisms'; and should not be allowed to exclude that rare scholar if too infrequent writer, E. W. Gurney. J. Hetzel, an author ("P. J. Stahl") of conspicuous merit, is a connecting link between that craft and the publishers, of whom Sampson Low, J. B. Lippincott, and D. Van Nostrand were also withdrawn from their labors. Henry Stevens "of Vermont," again, binds the publishers to the librarians, and here a bright example was extinguished in the person of the learned and amiable Henry Bradshaw, of Cambridge University. By himself we mention Alexander Ostrovski, the popular Russian dramatist; and our list is now dwindling to individual representatives—such as F. von Tschudi, the South American traveller; or R. R. Madden, the Irish philanthropist; or J. B. Gough, the unparalleled temperance orator; or Austin Flint, the good physician; or William Hunter, the pillar of the Department of State when all around was "rotating in office"; or that other pillar, on whom the Knights of Labor fell and were pulverized, H. M. Hoxie; or Edgar Bauer, the German political agitator; or John Humphrey Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community, and memorable illustration of the capacity of New England to breed religious fanatics; or Richard M. Hoe, associated with the enormous advance in the power of the press and the popularization of literature in all its forms; or, finally, of that skilled manipulator and inventive genius, Joseph Albert, pioneer in those various forms of gelatine printing which have revolutionized the art of photography and done wonders for book illustration.

—The opening and principal paper of the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for December is "The Position of Dr. Emin Bey," by R. W. Felkin, M.D., his friend and correspondent. Dr. Schnitzler (Emin Bey) is one of Gen. Gordon's officers, having been for the past twelve years connected with the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces, for the first four as Surgeon-General and since 1878 as Governor. He is described as a remarkable linguist, with great scientific attainments, as well as showing "wonderful ability in dealing with the natives." When he assumed the government, only a belt of land along the Nile was under control, and there was an annual deficit of £38,000. In three years the whole province, nearly as large as Europe, with a population of 6,000,000, had been reduced to order, and he had a surplus of £8,000, obtained "by the practice of rigid economy and the suppression of abuses." He has constructed roads, established a post between the forty stations, and taught the people weaving and the cultivation of cotton, coffee, rice, indigo, and wheat. Since 1883 he has been practically cut off from the world, having been compelled by repeated attacks of the Mahdi's forces to abandon all his stations except those on the Nile from Lado to Lake Albert. He is said still to have some 2,000 soldiers with him, out of a former 6,000, all negroes. Of the bravery and endurance of these men under "incredible privations and sufferings" he speaks in the highest terms, saying, in one of his letters recently received, that these events have proved to him "that the black race is in valor and courage inferior to no other, while in devotion and self-denial it is superior to many." His present situation is very precarious, as his ammunition is probably exhausted and his escape to the south is cut off by the defeat and death last spring of his ally, the King of the Unyoro, by the murderer of Bishop Hannington, the King of the Uganda. But if he had had any intention of escaping, he has given this up, as the last letter received from

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him, dated July 7, 1886, says, "I have come to the determination to hold out here with my people." From this letter it also appears that he continues his work of instructing the people of the various stations still in his possession in manufactures and agriculture, besides adding largely to his scientific collections. Dr. Felkin discusses the various routes proposed for the relief expedition. These are four in number, the most direct of which is through Masai Land, and would take at least four to five months to reach Emin Bey after leaving Zanzibar. This route, as well as the one proposed by Stanley by way of the Victoria Nyanza and Uganda, he objects to, on the ground that the approach of an armed expedition to this latter country would almost certainly lead to a determined resistance, as well as the murder of the captive missionaries. His preference (and it should be remembered that he writes with a personal knowledge of the country) is for a more southern and western route, by which all danger of contact with the hostile king could be avoided. The German appointee of Gordon pays in his correspondence a glowing tribute to his chief. Gordon thus refers to him, a year earlier, in his journal: "The other day he called the Doctor (who, by the way, is a German, and who, now professing the Mussulman religion, pretends to me that he is an Arab by birth and religion. Emin Effendi is his name in Arabic). Well, Mtesa sent for him, etc., etc."

SEELEY'S NAPOLEON.

A Short History of Napoleon the First. By John Robert Seeley. London: Seeley & Co.; Boston: Roberts Bros.

PROF. SEELEY is an eminent teacher of history; he is hardly an historian. He cannot rank with Macaulay, with Carlyle, with Gardiner, or with Freeman. He is not a philosophical thinker; no one would dream of placing him by the side, for example, of John Stuart Mill. He is not a critic of the first class, such as Matthew Arnold or Swinburne. He does not possess a style of the first order: he cannot for a moment compare—to confine ourselves to his contemporaries—with Goldwin Smith or with Maine. For all this, his writings exert wide and deserved influence. If we seek for the source of his power we can do nothing better than study with care his 'Short History of Napoleon.' The book betrays in a moment the nature and limits of Prof. Seeley's strength. He is without a rival in handling the paradox of commonplace. His essential ideas are notions which, be they false or true, are the property of the world. His mode of stating them is the manner of a man who maintains powerfully a disputed thesis. Hence flows a double advantage: our author's teaching is accepted because it coincides with current opinion, while his teaching excites attention because it has the air of novelty. Nor in all this is there the least affectation. Prof. Seeley is a most sincere writer. His ideas, we take it, are his own, for he has thought them out for himself, but they are the ideas of a great number of persons besides Prof. Seeley. His presentation of them is forcible and makes an impression, and has impressed Prof. Seeley himself before it impresses his readers. He is a dupe to his own art. He places received notions in a rather new light, or, more strictly, expresses them in a new form, and makes others believe, because he believes himself, that he has propounded new truths.

Let any critic who doubts this analysis of the substance and manner of Prof. Seeley's teaching, weigh well the paragraphs which conclude his estimate of Napoleon's place in history:

"When," he writes, "we review the career of Frederick the Great, we cannot refrain, however severely we may judge his crimes, from reflecting that, after all, his monument is modern Germany. That solid structure remains to honor the workman who did so much to build it. It is, in the main, just such a structure as Frederick would have desired to see, as he intended to found. For Napoleon, too, it may be said that modern France, in its internal constitution, is his monument. Its institutions are in the main the work of his reign. But this is the monument of that earlier Napoleon who was the child of his age. The Napoleon who was *himself*, who executed his iron plans with almost unlimited power, has no monument. All that he built, at such a cost of blood and tears, was swept away before he himself ended his short life."

Let our supposed critic further, when he has read these paragraphs, reflect that they conclude, and, as it were, sum up an elaborate estimate of the most conspicuous personality at a great crisis of the world's history, and then consider whether the Regius Professor of Modern History is doing anything better than repeat in a forcible style the traditional English view of the greatest among England's enemies. Seeley's verdict on Napoleon is in effect, that Napoleon himself achieved nothing. Of his works, some, indeed, live after him, but these are the monument of the Napoleon who was the child of his age, and ought not therefore to be put down to his credit. The works which were his own perished at his death. All that he really achieved, therefore, was evil, and, like most things evil—according, at any rate, to received ideas—perishable.

Nor let it be supposed that we do our author injustice in taking the last paragraphs of his book as samples of the whole. No doubt it is his intention to give a fair estimate of Napoleon, but there is not a single chapter of criticism which does not in some way or other impugn the Emperor's title to fame. His rise to power, we are taught, is nothing extraordinary, because the Revolution had opened a career for every one, and some one of low origin was certain to gain supreme authority. His conquests, it is intimated, were less marvellous than they appear, because Napoleon had in his hands the absolute control of an instrument for war such as has never fallen within the grasp of any other commander. The French armies were, when he took them in hand, a military instrument of such efficiency and potency as we shall not find again if we search the whole of history, and Napoleon controlled this instrument more absolutely than any other leader has ever controlled the forces at his command. His invincibility is itself nothing better than a received fiction; his failures were at least as great as his successes. Nor can his performances boast originality. "In the quality as well as in the quantity of his performance we may trace the working of circumstances. By circumstances he was shaped as well as favored." His policy itself, and especially his hostility to England, was simply the policy of the old French Foreign Office designed on a gigantic scale and put into effect with stupendous energy; and this traditional enmity, which possessed not even the merit of originality, was, according to Prof. Seeley, at once the explanation of Napoleon's most inexplicable acts and the cause of his easily avoidable ruin. Napoleon's very wickedness bears about it, according to his critic, an air of plagiarism: his lawlessness is an imitation of Frederick, or else the common characteristic of all revolutionary adventurers.

No doubt Prof. Seeley inserts here and there throughout his criticism saving clauses, which suggest that perhaps he himself suspects that you have hardly accounted for a great man's career by enumerating all the qualities in which he was not specially great, or at any rate not specially original. Cromwell resembled in many points scores of Puritan soldiers, and this resemblance was itself, to a certain degree, a source of power; but it is because Cromwell possessed some gift not to be found in the troopers he led, or even in the officers with whom he took counsel, that Cromwell became Lord Protector. Napoleon shared many of the vices of the Jacobins to whom he originally belonged; his mere military genius may not, it is possible, have surpassed that of Moreau. But Robespierre perished on the scaffold amid universal execration; Moreau effected nothing as a politician, and, by joining the enemies of his country, cast on his own reputation a slur more permanent than could be branded upon it by the jealousy and injustice of his rival. Napoleon ruled France with such success that thirty-five years after Waterloo his traditionary fame reëstablished the Empire. We may feel absolutely sure that such success arose, in part at least, from the fact that there is to be found in Napoleon some quality not to be found in Robespierre, or Moreau, or a score of other competitors who started in the race for power with at least as fair chances as Napoleon Bonaparte.

We suspect that Prof. Seeley, if hard pressed, would reply that this peculiar quality is to be found in Napoleon's special unscrupulosity, and, let us add, special selfishness. He was as daring as Danton, and dared all not that France might be free, but for the sake of a much more attainable object—that is, for the sake of making Napoleon ruler of France. However this be, one thing is clear, Prof. Seeley's view of Napoleon is the view, and no other, which has been handed down to us from the generation of Englishmen who shared the sacrifices and witnessed the vicissitudes of the great war. It is, as we have said, the traditional English view, formed by English opinion, of the great enemy of England. Now the point on which we wish to insist is that this received view, which has been revived, confirmed, and restated by Lanfrey, is all that Prof. Seeley has to contribute towards our understanding of one of the most singular characters that ever appeared on the stage of history; and that this piece of splendid commonplace is put forward as though it were a new analysis of Napoleon's character. Prof. Seeley warns us that "to find a measure for great men—that is, men whose energy of action and whose sphere of action have been exceptional—is much more difficult than is usually supposed"; and that the difficulty is specially great in the case of Napoleon, as may be judged from the wide divergence in the estimates whether of historians such as Thiers on the one side and Lanfrey on the other, or of intelligent and impartial contemporaries, such as Goethe on the one hand and Jefferson or Southey on the other. Prof. Seeley tells us that he proposes "to inquire how much and in what manner Napoleon was favored and shaped by circumstances, and afterwards to consider how much remains to be explained by personal idiosyncrasy." Our hopes are raised high. We expect a new portrait of one of the most singular among the world's heroes. Prof. Seeley, when he draws aside the curtain, bids us treat as an adequate likeness the old and well-worn portrait or caricature of the "Corsican usurper," which for now well-nigh a century has been known to all Englishmen from their childhood. Never, surely, did any author show greater confidence in the paradox of commonplace.

CARLYLE'S EARLY LETTERS.

Early Letters of Thomas Carlyle. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. 1814 1826. Macmillan & Co. 1886.

THE literary handling of the mortal career of Thomas Carlyle has exhibited all the faults of which biography is capable. It has long been understood that very few men can write their

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own lives with veracity. Autobiographies are often useful because they exhibit something of personal charm or make tacit confession of weaknesses and singularities, as a genuine, sincere, vigorous character does in his real human intercourse; but they do not serve in the place of formal and impartial narrative of events and the view of personality from the outside. A man in the course of his life suffers many changes; his intellectual and frequently his moral point of view varies, and with each decade his past takes on a new perspective; he can never reproduce in imagination, still less in memory, what he was as he was; his identity, to risk a paradox, is self-effacing. Carlyle, in writing his Reminiscences, was peculiarly at a disadvantage; he was in a mood of suffering, and he saw his past through the cloud of recent bereavement, which distorted its elements. His genius itself, so powerfully imaginative, and his emotion, which seems to have deprived him of the saving faculty of humor in some portions of his subject, were both against him; and, besides, he was an old man. Of the utmost value in the impersonal parts and of great moral interest in all that concerns himself (so far as his words are the judgment passed by a man upon his deeds at the close of his career), his Autobiography is but a small part of the material for his Life, and is directly of worth for that purpose only as it is supported by the day-to-day record of documents, by the observation of others, and by his own books. It was necessary that some one else should undertake the task of examining and reducing the copious materials which were in existence for a full biography.

Carlyle was scarcely more fortunate in his choice of one to intrust this labor to than he was in his selection of himself as the scribe of his works and days. Froude, if one considers only the judgment of the man, showed himself lacking not only in reticence and tact, but in any proper understanding of the nature of the Carlyles. This was a "grievous fault," and fatal to his success in the mere capacity of biographer. The trouble is not so much that he was indiscreet, and told more of the truth than good taste and friendly devotion to a friend's better self would warrant; but he made his blabbing disclosures without right discrimination, and so presented and arranged the facts, so moulded them with his own mistaken conceptions, and colored them with what is essentially prejudice, that they served, no otherwise than as did Carlyle's own autobiographical writings, to give wrong impressions. The facts are thrown into confusion by the brooding of Carlyle in the one case and the perversion of Froude in the other.

So much has been clear this long time, but it now appears that Froude was guilty of gross negligence in his editorial work, as has been brought out by the comparison of the original materials with his printed transcripts; and he is further charged with warping the narrative by giving to certain parts of it a bias unfavorable to the Carlyles, in the face of the evidence before him. The only inference to be drawn is, that he was equally as careless in reading and sifting the original manuscripts as he was in attending to their correct publication. The case against him is already strong enough to convict. It is Carlyle, however, and not Froude for whom the world feels concern. Both the Autobiography and the authorized Life have elements of untrustworthiness in them as records of the exact truth of events and as portrayals of characters. Under the circumstances, what is there left for a friend of Carlyle who feels the injustice of this state of the case to the principals involved, except to publish faithfully such of the originals as may give to the public opportunity to correct, at first hand, the opinions formed on the grounds of Carlyle's confessions and Froude's narrative?

This is the task which Prof. Norton has charged himself with, and the first volume of his work is before us. He attempts no narrative; the time has gone by for that. He merely prints *seriatim* letters of Carlyle from his nineteenth to his thirty-first year, up to the day of his marriage to Jane Welsh, and includes a few letters to Carlyle which are essentially illustrative of the changing situation. He adds occasionally a note of elucidation, and at the end devotes a brief appendix to the more important misstatements of Froude. The plan of the work is thus the same as that of the Emerson-Carlyle correspondence, previously edited by him. The substance, one need not say, is vastly different. These are the letters of a youth to two or three college mates, to his parents and brothers, and to the young lady whom he was destined to marry. They are the expression of a dutiful son and brother and of an interested friend, in regard to matters of family concern, his own health, his studies, pursuits, prospects; they are no more than this, for even in those letters to Jane Welsh which Prof. Norton has thought it not unbecoming to publish, with one exception, Carlyle is the student and not distinctly the lover. He was engaged during these years either in teaching school or in private tutoring, with literature in the shape of hackwork slowly taking more and more of his time to its special service, until in the last year he was fully in the harness as a professional translator. It is not to be expected that he would have much of consequence to communicate, and, so far as intrinsic worth goes, we must frankly say there is little in these epistles that need detain the attention of men. It is singular that there should be so slight intimation of any formed opinions; the young Edinburgher, periodically returning to the folks at home, read a great deal and thought about it, estimated it, wrote it out in the way of biography and translation, but had practically nothing of his own to say; or at any rate he did not intrust his meditations to letters. His mind was not developed. Carlyle, in the thoughts by which the world knows him, was not there.

What was there, however, was Carlyle's temperament. The native endowment of the youth stands out all the clearer because unconfused with any opinions. What this was is well enough understood: a quick eye for the oddities of human nature; a sound judgment of men, seemingly intuitive in its operation, but owing much to his inherited moral perceptiveness; ready intelligence, and a susceptibility to the poetic and the grotesque in man's life, so fruitful in later years; and, above all, the moral sense which was the main feeder of his genius. These things are to be felt continuously in his letters. Something of his style is also observable—lacking in brilliancy and power, but essentially there. For the rest, the only other thing which belongs to the indubitable Carlyle of fame is his dyspepsia. He writes of it from the first with an objurgatory vigor which has more of the distinct prophecy of his future in it than anything else to be found in the volume; and it is abundantly manifest, whether altogether because of this early and painful infliction or not, that he was an irritable person to live with, sharp-spoken, querulous, and hard-grained. He was proud toward the world, discontented, and ambitious; his own opinion of himself, happily justified by the event, was fully sufficient to sustain him in times of difficulty and struggle of heart and hope, and he was fully conscious of his superiority at all points.

The portion of the volume which is occupied with his letters to his parents, and their replies, is by far the most interesting; but less on Carlyle's account than as a picture of Scotch life. This special value was one reason why Prof. Norton included so large a number of the family letters, as he says in his preface. The letters to Miss Welsh are mostly letters of advice respecting composition, without any marked character, and those of them which are not in the vein of "the guide, philosopher, and friend" are not very significant. The total value of the collection, consequently, is, as has been said, not great in itself. A hard-headed young Scotchman, well-met among his few friends, attached to his kin, and bound to get on by literature in which he had the wit to find the best—such was Carlyle from the close of his boyhood to his marriage in full manhood. His character, had he ended then, would have been nothing to the world, and we suspect that the story of these twelve years will be oftener used to illustrate the late maturing of a strong genius than as any other kind of a proof-text.

The points in which the story, here spread before the reader in the original documents, differs from the account rendered by Froude in his own words, necessarily relate to the nature and relations of a few persons. They have no immediate intellectual interest; in fact, the whole subject belongs in the region of world gossip, which differs from village gossip only in the eminence of the persons involved. It was inevitable, after Froude's publication, but it was no less unfortunate, that public attention should be diverted from the intellectual history of Carlyle to the special point whether he treated his wife well. The moral ideals of Carlyle were neglected, the history of their genesis and development fell far into the background, and the question now asked was, What was his own moral practice in daily life? It is a pertinent inquiry in the cases of all men who assume to be public teachers; it is often a useful one. But in Carlyle's case it is complicated by the fact that, in the particulars in which it is commonly held that he failed of manliness, he seems to have been unconscious of his errors at the time of committing them. Defects of nature, rather than dereliction of duty, are brought out in his family history; he was hard, selfish, and dull in some matters, but he was too much absorbed in his own life to be habitually conscious of these faults, though he was aware of them momentarily from time to time. His wrong-doing in these respects began early. He indulged his weaknesses of temper amid his own people, and often expressed contrition in words which plainly apply, not to single acts, but to a general course of conduct.

The main question, however, in these early years of his life concerns the position of Edward Irving in the group, and the circumstances which led to Carlyle's engagement with Miss Welsh and the feelings which the lovers entertained towards each other. Froude inspires the belief that Miss Welsh's attachment to Irving was of a deep and lasting kind, and that it remained in her heart in the state of a blighted affection. This circumstance, he says, Carlyle did not realize. Secondly, he intimates that the marriage was brought to pass by the interference of others, whose action at least hastened it: that Carlyle exhibited a selfish temper in the preliminary arrangements for a home, and showed himself in other ways something less than a man of sense and breeding. Prof. Norton controverts Froude on all these points, which he treats of in his appendix. The evidence, so far as it is contained in the Carlyle love-letters, is not before the public: but Prof. Norton, while withholding it, clearly states that in his opinion this correspondence affords a view of Carlyle's and Jane Welsh's characters and mutual relations "different both in particulars and general effect from that given by Mr. Froude." So far as Irving is involved, Carlyle, while mentioning him with friendliness, has a clear eye for his foolishness, as he thinks it; and Miss Welsh, Prof. Norton says, came to see "his essential weakness—his vanity, his mawkish sen-

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timentality, his self-deception, his extravagance verging to cant in matters of religion." This seems to put an end to any notion that in her wedded life she compared her lot with Carlyle to "what might have been."

To follow into detail the other minor matters would carry us too far. It appears, from Prof. Norton's account, that Froude has misstated the part taken by Mrs. Montague in the affairs of the lovers; that both of them were equally disposed at first to be content with an affection short of the point of marriage; and that, in the practical arrangements looking to their union, Carlyle's selfishness is not to be discerned, and more especially that Miss Welsh did not perceive any such defect in him, as Froude alleges, but on the contrary expressed her entire faith in him, regard for him, and the devotedness that belongs to the relation she was about to assume towards him. It is too soon to judge of the effect of these letters and controversial notes upon Carlyle's reputation. This present volume covers but a brief period; it remains to be seen whether Froude has misrepresented the wedded life, as he has the years before marriage. We have always regretted the labored discussion of the intimate domestic life of the Carlyles; the necessity to go over such ground again makes the matter doubly unfortunate. Yet Carlyle is entitled to the benefit of all that can be adduced in his behalf, and, at the least, should have the case stated exactly. Prof. Norton has nothing more in mind than to exhibit the papers in the simplest state, and to allow them to do the justice to Carlyle which his biographer, by his misinterpretations and inaccuracies, denied. This is the labor of a friend, and the end and issue of it will be awaited with interest.

BANCROFT'S CONQUEST OF CALIFORNIA.

California. Vol. V. 1846-48. [History of the Pacific States of North America. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Vol. XVII.] San Francisco: The History Company. 1886.

THE changed name of the publishing firm by which this volume is issued indicates of itself that the fortunes of Mr. Bancroft's enterprise have been subject to some recent calamity. Our readers, however, will no longer need to be reminded afresh that a severe loss by fire threatened, not long since, to put an end to Mr. Bancroft's entire series of Pacific Coast Histories, and that, with commendable energy, the injured firm not only managed to reorganize for the purpose of continuing the publication of the histories, but also succeeded in permitting only the slightest delay to intervene before the appearance of the present volume. This successful resistance to misfortune is certainly a matter for general congratulation.

Previous reviews have prepared our readers to expect much of this crowning volume of the early California series. We think that there will be no disappointment with the book as published. The same hand is at work here as in previous volumes of the 'California.' Whose hand it is, we are still permitted to conjecture. But we have the sense that a good piece of work has been done once for all. There must be supplementary discussions of many of the incidents here narrated, but the main story has now been authoritatively told.

The history of the seizure of so considerable a territory as California has, of course, a natural interest for such inquiring Americans as wish to understand all the significant episodes of their country's annals. The interest of the story is, however, heightened by the fact that the tale has often been grossly misrepresented, partly for romantic, but largely for personal reasons. Those who took part in the affair had apparently no idea of any historical hereafter when what they did would not only be told in their own glowing way, but also retold truthfully, and judged on its merits. There is an air of utter irresponsibility pervading the whole conduct of the seizure. The Californians were a far-off and degraded people, with no special rights in their own land, and, above all, with no power to make such rights as they had in any wise obvious to the world. Such was the feeling of Capt. Frémont, of Lieut. Gillespie, of Com. Stockton, and of most of the other officers who had a share in the conquest. That these *rancheros* would ever make manifest to the world how their rights had been abused, the heroes of our conquering host of trappers and marines seem never to have imagined. But now at last the case of the Californians is clearly stated by a writer from among the nation of the captors; and what José Castro rightly called at the time the "despicable policy" of certain agents of the American Government, is very clearly exposed. It does, to be sure, little good to lament such long-past wrongs, unless there is some chance that we may avoid similar wrongs in the future. But from this disagreeable tale of boastful and irresponsible aggression, and of petty tyranny, we may at all events learn just what an obtrusive policy towards our Spanish-American neighbors means, and always will mean. In California the mischief was done on a small scale; yet for that not our policy, but the thinness of the population may be thanked. In future we may some time take a fancy to conquer some other California. Before we do so, let us read this story once more, and remember of what stuff such aggressions are made.

The new sources used in this volume include the papers of Consul Larkin, frequently cited, indeed, in the earlier volumes, but here of the very greatest importance. The mission of Gillespie to Frémont—a mission discussed in our previous review of Hittell's 'California'—is now explained in the light of the original despatch brought by Gillespie to Larkin; and the Frémont legend grows somewhat insignificant beside the facts. Bancroft's summary, in chapter iv, page 77 *sq.*, of the "causes of the settlers' revolt," is pretty certainly substantially accurate, although the argument concerning the motives of Frémont himself (p. 89) will seem to the unprepared reader a little less convincing than it should seem, because it is rather too brief for so complex a subject matter. Frémont was undoubtedly, as Bancroft says, "engaged in a revolutionary movement, not in accordance with, but in disobedience of, his orders from Washington." And Bancroft has no insufficient reasons for saying this. Yet the general reader, especially if the Frémont legend has become familiar to him by reason of its frequent repetition in popular histories, will hesitate to accept this statement as sufficiently warranted by the brief summary of the evidence here given. After all, however, the best cure or belief in a legend is the presence of some good sense in the reader's mind; and we heap up evidence in vain for those who are born to believe fables, and to misapprehend historical truth.

Another most amusing group of popular tales, however, has clustered about the story of Commodore Sloat's raising of the flag at Monterey, July 7, 1846. This act, wherewith began our legal possession of the romantic golden land, is a fit nucleus for legends. Yearly such are repeated at California pioneer celebrations. The chances are that they will never be forgotten. Do not all the old pioneers know about them? Thus, for instance, everybody knows about Sloat's race with the wicked English Admiral, from whom he snatched California just in time. Exactly how he came to win the race, is not always so clear, because too many stories exist concerning that episode. They are all equally well founded, but they cannot all be true at once. Sloat was at Mazatlan until the beginning of June, 1846. By this time he had heard enough of the hostilities on the Rio Grande to make him feel sure that, under his orders, he must set sail for California and seize the ports. Accordingly he did set sail, and was followed not long after by Admiral Seymour in the English ship *Collingwood*. Seymour reached Monterey nine days after the seizure of the town. He remained in the harbor for a week, showed no signs of vexation at the news of the conquest, and was socially on the best of terms with Sloat's officers during this period. Then he set sail for the Sandwich Islands. So much sober history knows. The legends, however, are aware that Sloat and Seymour had both long been equally anxious for news of the hostilities on the Rio Grande, before setting sail from Mazatlan, and that it was Sloat's superior command of secret advices which finally enabled him to outwit the Admiral. Seymour, on his part, as these stories have it, had strained every nerve to get the best of Sloat. That he was defeated in the race for information and in the subsequent race for Monterey depended on various things. Once, for instance, at the critical moment, he did temporarily get the better of Sloat in the matter of information. But thereupon Sloat sent his own son to dine on the English vessel at the Admiral's table. The Englishmen, as was their nature, drank too much champagne; and so the bold young American learned all that they could tell him. Sloat acted at once, and set sail before the Englishmen had time to recover from the effects of that disastrous dinner. And thus we won the golden land!

Of course, this account (which, by the way, Mr. Bancroft has not repeated, although we understand it to be the official legend among a certain group of pioneers) is not the only version of such a glorious story. Quite different reasons why Sloat was able to outwit the Englishmen are current, in accounts summarized from various equally valuable sources in the foot-note to p. 211 of the volume before us. But, as appears from facts which Mr. Bancroft (p. 203) makes public for the first time from the Larkin papers, Sloat actually knew of the hostilities on the Rio Grande as early as May 17, three weeks before he set sail from Mazatlan. At that time already, as Sloat shows by a "strictly confidential" letter to Larkin, he had resolved, under his instructions, to leave Mazatlan at once for the California coast. The subsequent struggle for the earliest information concerning the first hostilities, the heroic incident of the champagne dinner, and all the other exploits of that legendary time thus lose their significance at one unhappy stroke. We may, indeed, ask ourselves, Why then did Sloat still delay so long? But we shall be sure, at all events, that he could not have been passing those three weeks in an hourly struggle to outwit the dreaded Englishmen. Either he was playing no game against them at all, or he spent three weeks in making them a present of the game.

But in fact the whole legend about the hostile English designs upon California is now utterly ruined. On page 208, *sq.*, Mr. Bancroft's discussion of the topic is quite sufficient to make the matter clear to intelligent students. We miss in it one important item only of the evidence, namely: if there were nothing else known about the matter, would it not be clear that Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet was the last one to engage in such an aggression as the one that the legendary account of Admiral Seymour's instructions attributes to the English Government of the day? Mr. Bancroft refers to the conversation in Parliament in August, 1846, between Bentinck and Disraeli on the one side, and Palmerston on the other. In this conversa-

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tion enough appears to make it tolerably sure that the English Government had had no hostile designs upon California. But Mr. Bancroft's account does not point out what is equally significant, namely, that not Lord Palmerston, but his predecessor, must have given Seymour instructions, if any were given, with reference to California. Quite impossible, nevertheless, is the supposition that Peel's Government, which so long and carefully sought every chance to avoid coming to blows about Oregon, should at that very moment have been meditating the deep laid scheme which the brave son of Commodore Sloat wrested from the lips of the nefarious and abject Englishmen, while he enjoyed their hospitality at the legendary dinner.

We hasten to point out, further, in the briefest manner, a few of the more significant novelties in the rest of this volume. In the story of Stockton's rule, Mr. Bancroft presents (p. 271) conclusive evidence that Larkin, acting in his character as confidential agent of our Government, undertook on Stockton's behalf to make peaceful overtures to Castro in the South, and that these overtures were the occasion for Castro's known attempt, August 7, to enter into negotiations with Stockton. Stockton's insolent rejection of Castro's offer at the time when it was made, appears in this way in a worse light than ever before. On page 344, *sq.*, is given what may be called the first authentic account of the savage little fight at San Pascual, a fight of which Gén. S. W. Kearny chose to give so false an official report. Mr. Bancroft's account is made up from a number of not previously accessible sources, especially those collected by Judge Hayes of Los Angeles, in papers which are among the most noteworthy possessions of the Bancroft library. After the conquest history is completed, the most significant novelty of the volume seems to be the detailed plan of San Francisco in 1848, together with the long explanatory notes, founded in part upon testimony not previously accessible to historical students.

Of matters that seem to us doubtful, in Mr. Bancroft's views in this volume, we venture in conclusion to lay stress upon the reasoning (p. 226) whereby the hesitation of Commodore Sloat at Monterey, before raising the flag, is made to depend rather upon Larkin's advice than upon the consequences of Frémont's hostile action. To the writer of the account before us, the Bear-Flag hostilities would seem to have been additional reasons urging Sloat to quick action. We are disposed to regard their influence upon Sloat as only tending to increase his previous hesitation; and a careful reading of Mr. Bancroft's arguments has not convinced us of the contrary. Larkin, indeed, plainly advised the delay, and Sloat, during the time of the delay, doubtless often spoke as if, for his own part, he was ready to act at once. But Sloat had spoken just so, long before, at Mazatlan; and yet, as we have seen, he had afterwards hesitated. That Frémont and the Bear Flag can have been encouraging to the mind of such a man, we still must doubt. It is impossible to acquit "the Bear" of having done all the mischief that he could, in this matter as well as in every other. The valiant beast of the Sonoma flag was an unmitigated nuisance to California, and we cannot grant him the poor honor of having urged on Sloat to action.

With this volume on the conquest, Mr. Bancroft has reached the boundary line between the early history and the history of the modern State. We hope that there will be no falling off in the later and most difficult portions of the task. Thus far there is good reason for congratulation. The history of early California has been written in great detail, and in a fashion that must make the book readable only in single chapters or episodes—never as one connected whole. Yet nowhere else can we find so thorough an account of the beginnings of an important community. It is an axiom of historical study that to make the exact truth accessible, must be a true end in itself for the investigator. If this be so, then no one should complain that Mr. Bancroft's book deals so exhaustively with provincial annals. Out of provinces grow, if not always nations, then at least organic and vastly important members of great nations. No one can doubt that the Pacific States have a very significant history before them. In the future, near or remote, no sensible man will doubt the value of the elaborate research which has now made the early portions of this history both accessible and comprehensible for all time. We have expressed our decided disagreement with some features of Mr. Bancroft's plan. We have no doubt of the great importance of what has resulted.

A Muramasa Blade. By Louis Wertheimer. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

In this unique work, Mr. Wertheimer has essayed a task none the less difficult because others, with no mean pretensions to learning and literary skill, have signally failed in it. These were unable to succeed because it is impossible to call the past into resurrection—to "recreate the rose with all its members"—by the science of archæology alone. One must have, in addition, keen insight and warm sympathy to write a story of life in the Japan of five hundred years ago that will translate easily into the vernacular, and seem, when read by a native, the product of the soil. Yet this is what Mr. Wertheimer has attempted to do, and we think he has succeeded, excepting a few sentences serving to an American reader as hooks and eyes of speech. The story is truly and minutely Japanese in English. A Tokio *hanashika* (story-teller), under his mat-awning in Yanagi Chō, might tell to his open-mouthed auditors this tale of a sword, and not shock one of his auditors. And this, notwithstanding that such listeners are as critical of idiomatic accuracy as is a four-year-old child of the integrity of bed-time lore.

Improbable as many of the incidents and characters are, from our point of view, and impossible as some of them certainly are in the eye of science, all are in harmony with what the natives call Yamato Damashii (the spirit of ancient Japan)—that fierce code of honor which formed the ethics of gentlemen and the religion of heroes like Mutto and Sennoské of the story. So faithfully has the author conceived his palingenesis of a vanished ideal, that in one or two points the narrative becomes to us a ludicrous farce, though in the oblique eye the most orthodox tragedy. In reading, we unconsciously suffered our risibilities to rise. On reflection, we felt like the outraged auditor in a theatre, in whose vicinity a boor guffaws during the death-scene. Possibly Mr. Wertheimer might have pleased the Japanese fancy a little less, and satisfied the Occidental taste somewhat more, had he sooner rung down the curtain on certain acts. Yet we are not so sure, remembering our own sensations in a Japanese theatre, when an actor committing *hara-kiri* occupied twenty-two minutes, by the watch, in disembowelling the bag of blood which did duty for his abdominal economy. The author evidently has his eye on the gallery gods afar off, for in chapter x. the endurance of Yamagawa is prolonged beyond belief. The aged servitor opens the region below the navel in a "regulation cut of six inches long and one deep." While thus ripped open, he indulges in a conversation with his young master; and then, clapping his hand to his gushing midriff, listens bolt upright and calmly to the reading of his prolix will by a comrade. In print, this document occupies twelve solid octavo pages. Even supposing the soldier to be a fair scholar and able to read Chinese fluently—hardly so, we think, in the fourteenth century—the perusal must have required twenty minutes. Now, supposing the *seppuku* of that age was not in the severing of the great artery in front of the spine, but only an "inch deep," still, such a power of endurance in so old a man savors more of the Japanese stage than of physical possibility. It is, to say the least, not good art, and we question whether Bakin would countenance it.

Apart from this criticism, we cannot but pronounce Mr. Wertheimer's literary effort a superb triumph. His knowledge of Japanese history is as exact as it is copious. His references to tradition are to the taste of literary orthodoxy as tested by the latest researches. His local coloring is from actual study and an experience of thirteen years in the language and the land. Despite the literal faithfulness to the *samurai's* ideal, the romance is one of absorbing interest to the Western reader. It pictures the bright and glorious side of feudalism. Then, the soldier's calling was the noblest, war was a profession, the sword was the soul of the samurai, the forger of the bright true blade a pet of princes, and the possessor of a Muramasa was envied of millions. Yet the very brilliancy of the picture, while helping us to understand the gleam which even now lights up the bronze stolidity of a Japanese face when *hara-kiri* or swords are mentioned, shows also the arc of horrible darkness in which the lower strata of humanity rotted under pride and tax and the swashbuckler's tool. We remember only too well the sight of slashed corpses lying in the streets of Tokio, and our feelings at stumbling, while travelling at night, over dead bodies in the public roads, of seeing beggars allowed to drown in sight of withheld but convenient help, of bloody dogs hacked in head, body, and limbs—for the sword once drawn must not be sheathed till it tasted blood. With all true reformers, we rejoice that the reign of the sword, even of the Muramasa blade, with its consequent brutality, is over, and that the humanity of the beggar and pariah is now a fact recognized in law and custom. The reading of this book, which held us fascinated to the end, has been a powerful reminder that the horrors and wonders of the feudalism which we witnessed in the days of 1870 and 1871 are now at an end.

The subject is worthy of the noble literary and artistic treatment given it in this book. The illustrations are remarkable in that they have not been contaminated or voided of their spirit by alien hands. The five copper-plate engravings are by Nakamura Munéhiro of Tokio, who has caught the old-time spirit fully. The three-score and ten drawings of a native artist now in this country are on the average good; in some places, as in war scenes, they approach excellence. They have been reproduced by photo-lithography. Print, binding, and index are of the first class. In the silk-bound copies the Kiôto brocade, of Mikado red inwoven with chrysanthemums, makes a fitting case for this mirror of Oriental chivalry.

Memoirs of the Rev. J. Lewis Diman, D.D., late Professor of History and Political Economy in Brown University. Compiled from his Letters, Journals, and Writings, and the Recollections of his Friends. By Caroline Hazard. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

The materials for this biography were scanty. Prof. Diman's outward life was uneventful, and he did not make his private letters a record of

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inner experience, or pour out in them learning, wit, and impressions of men and affairs, any more than the secrets of conscience and growth. This volume consequently deals almost entirely with external matters. The subject of it was born of excellent New England stock, and piously reared. The tradition of his family, his youthful discipline, and his own nature united to direct him to the choice of the ministry as his profession; and, after completing his college course at Brown University and having spent some time at a parsonage and at Andover, he went abroad and resided at several of the German universities, where he saw and listened to the famous doctors of the time, and was well received by them. At the end of two years, in the course of which he visited the principal places of interest in middle and western Europe, he returned to this country and was settled over a church in Fall River, and later in Brookline. He had been from the first impatient of dogma, and attached to the spiritual rather than the theological elements in the Christian faith, and his mind continued to grow more liberal and comprehensive. He was the first of his denomination to exchange pulpits with Unitarian clergymen. This breadth of view and freedom of practice led to adverse comment and dissatisfaction on the part of the more rigid in the faith, and when, at the age of thirty-three, he was called to the professorship of history and political economy at Brown University, it was probably a welcome and certainly a most satisfactory solution of a position which would have constantly grown in difficulty. He continued, however, to preach, and received invitations to accept pastoral charges many times, including one from the Unitarians. His ripe conviction upon the matter is perhaps expressed in declining a call to the Second Church in Boston: "For success in the ministry, a man needs to be the mouthpiece of a sect, or at least to be able to express himself with great distinctness on certain disputed points. On many of these points my own judgment is in suspense, and it would be hypocrisy for me to assume to speak with authority; and in such a position as that which the minister of the Second Church would almost of necessity hold, he would be continually called on to define his position." The quality of his theological views is amusingly illustrated by the story of the ambassador "of the Greek obédience" who dined with him at Senator Anthony's, and inquired afterwards what his religion was, remarking that he thought he might be of the Orthodox Apostolic Church. A sketch and estimate of Prof. Diman's theology are furnished by Prof. George P. Fisher, which will satisfy the curious in doctrinal matters.

At Brown University Prof. Diman continued to grow in reputation, and almost from the time of his settlement he had calls to chairs in other colleges and universities, East and West, in some cases including an offer of the presidency; and although he declined these, his sphere of usefulness was enlarged by his acceptance of lectureships in Baltimore and Boston, by contributions to the press and the periodical literature of the day, and by public addresses. He was thus a busy man for nearly a score of years, and he expressed his aim during this period most completely when he wrote briefly to a friend regarding some one of his numerous declinations of higher posts, that he cared "more for scholarship than for position." It is his life as a scholar that these pages contain—an account of his tasks, both at the college and in private with the young ladies whom he taught, and in the different schools at Providence in which he took a humane interest; and with their details are woven some personal impressions of him in his literary club, and brief notices of vacation days and of his second short tour in southern Europe. Of his domestic life very little is said, but his home is described as a pleasant one. Of the development of his mind, the growth of opinion, and of his sentiments and tastes, he apparently left no record except in his published works. He led preëminently a scholar's life; his mind broadened without any crisis of feeling or jar of broken bonds, and his beliefs seem to have had an unimpeded natural growth. That his life-work fell so easily into the department of history, which his intellect found entirely congenial and satisfying, was a piece of excellent fortune.

This memorial of him will be especially pleasing to those whom it will enable better to recall the charm of his personality and to renew their living memories of him. His comparatively early death cut him off from the best years of his usefulness, for his virtues and studies were those that are most fruitful in the last years of a long life.

The Book Fancier; or, The Romance of Book Collecting. By Percy Fitzgerald. Scribner & Welford.

MR. PERCY FITZGERALD has taught us not to expect much from him. After all the fifty or a hundred volumes with which he has weighted the shelves of the second-hand booksellers, he does not yet know how to plan a chapter or to write a sentence. His construction is as careless as his style is slovenly. The best that can be said for him is that he is a lively writer, with a gift for finding good texts for his bookmaking. That he should have written this little volume on book collecting tends to prove that the recent growth of interest in books as books is even wider than we had supposed. That he should have made as poor a book as this is, shows that his own knowledge of the subject is skin-deep only. It is a sort of scrap-book of snippets of gossip, odds and ends of all kinds tumbled into its pages, helter-skelter and higgledy-piggledy. For example, the chapter on the Elzevirs and Plantins is chiefly taken up with a journalistic description of a modern printing-office, concluding with a list of comic misprints! It is easy enough to see that Mr. Fitzgerald, although he has used his paste and scissors diligently, has no real knowledge of the subject and no firm grasp on it. Any chapter of Mr. Lang's 'Library' or 'Books and Bookmen' is richer and sounder than Mr. Fitzgerald's whole book. We may note especially the obvious absurdities at the top of page 144 and of page 153, and the apparently late discovery of Allibone's 'Dictionary' and of Poole's 'Index.' Of recent French books—which are many and excellent—Mr. Fitzgerald knows little or nothing; he refers to the beloved Bibliophile Jacob as "La Croix" (p. 201), and this is typical of his erudition. He berates the French for their indifference to Molière as evidenced by the few editions of his works!

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Alexander, Mrs. By Woman's Wit: A Novel. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.
All is Not Gold that Glistens: A Sketch. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.
American Law Review. Vol. xx. St. Louis: Review Publishing Co.
Bainbridge, Elizabeth G. Schoolroom Games and Exercises. Chicago: The Interstate Publishing Co. 75 cents.
Beers, Rev. R. W. The Mormon Puzzle and How to Solve It. Funk & Wagnalls. $1.
Browne, F. P. Bugle Echoes: A Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern. White, Stokes & Allen. $2.50.
Child, F. J. The English and Scottish Popular Ballads. Part iv. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.
Claveau, A. Contre le flot. Boston: Schoenhof.
Crump, A. The Theory of Stock Exchange Speculation. H. W. Rosenbaum.
Doriot, Sophie. The Beginner's Book in French. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co. 95 cents.
Dostoïevsky. L'Esprit souterrain. Traduit par E. Halpérine et Ch. Morice. New York: Christern.
Faguet, E. Études littéraires sur le xixe siècle. Boston: Schoenhof.
Faguet, E. Les Grands maîtres du xviie siècle. Boston: Schoenhof.
Foster, D. S. The Romance of the Unexpected. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Gannett-Jones. The Faith that Makes Faithful. Eight Sermons. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.
Gunn, Dr. R. A. The Truth about Alcohol. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Halévy, Ludovic. Princesse. New York: Christern.
Handbook of School Trustees: A Manual of School Law in the State of New York. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.
Hanson, G. P. The Legend of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.
Heilprin, A. The Geographical and Geological Distribution of Animals. D. Appleton & Co.
Hildeburn, C. R. A Century of Printing: The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania. 1685-1784. Vol. ii. 1764-1784. Philadelphia.
Kennard, Mrs. E. The Girl in the Brown Habit. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Littell's Living Age. Fifth Series. Vol. 56. October-December, 1886. Boston: Littell & Co.
Lodge, H. C. The Works of Alexander Hamilton. Vol. ix. and last. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.
Whitaker, J. Almanac for 1887. London.

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